LENNOX FAIR AT NAPANEE, SEPT. 9 & 10

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

LENNOX FAIR AT NAPANEE, SEPT. 9 & 10

Vol. LVIII [illegible] 35—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1919.

Historical Society

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Bridge Street, East. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

SALE OF

MILLINERY

FOR JULY.

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Trimmed Hats in black and colors at big reductions, including Untrimmed Hats

AT HALF PRICE.

Misses' and Children's Milan Sirch Hats in White, Black and Brown. Regular price $4 to $5. Sale Price $2.00 and $3.25.

Blouses

in Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepe at reduced prices.

Hosiery

black, white and grey in Lisle and Silk at 75c.

The Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up....$14,000,000
Reserve Funds.. ... 15,500,000

540 Branches

throughout Canada, Nfld., West Indies, in Central and South America,

London, Eng., New York, N.Y.

Savings Department

at all Branches. Deposits received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

Napanee Branch—
W. G. H. Travers, Mgr.

Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.

Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.

Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Notice!

July 17th, 1919

Owing to great changes in my business, all accounts, large or small, must be settled inside of thirty days from this date. By Cash or Joint Notes.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine, and Mr. and Mrs. Germain Wagar, and son, motored to the Sand Banks on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simpson, of Elmbrooke, spent a few days at W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor spent the week-end at Mr. Clem. Taylor's, Sillsville.

Messrs. E. P. Smith, Fred Smith, Percy Snider, R. Woodcock and Garfield Sills spent Tuesday in the mountains picking huckleberries.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Pringle called on Wednesday at Mr. G. H. Rankins.

Miss Fay McDougall, Chatham, and Mrs. Stanley Reid spent Friday at Mr. Merle Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillett and family, Belleville, visited Sunday at Mr. E. P. Smith's.

Mr. Garfield Sills has purchased a Happy Farmer Tractor and is well pleased with it.

Mrs. Milford Dupree and Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine visited Friday at Mr. Geo. Dupree's.

Mrs. Merle Sills called Friday at Mrs. E. R. Sills' town.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. Birrell, of Bath, at Geo. Dupree's Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Vanalstine is spending a few days with her friend, Helen Vankoughnett.

Miss Lottie Vanalstine is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. James Spencer, Watertown.

Mr. Rupert Taylor is spending a few days at his brother's, Clem Taylor, Sillsville.

Miss Letha Davis, Oshawa, visited over Friday at Garfield Sills'.

Mr. Arthur Birrell, at Mr. Geo. Dupree's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Snider are spending a week at Mr. E. P. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cox, Pie. Roy Cox, and bride, and Mrs. Preston, motored from Frankford and spent Sunday with the latter's daughter, Mrs. Garfield Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. G. Sills and Keith, Mrs. John Cline, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dupree and Harold, and Mrs. Chas. Vanalstine spent Tuesday at the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandebogart at Mr. Will. Vandebogart's on Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Cline spent the week-end in Belleville, and attended the Summer School.

STELLA

The farmers are busily engaged haying. The crop is good and the quality is of the best. Fall wheat and rye has also been cut. Wheat is a fair crop, but the average is small in the township. Rain is badly needed for the grain and pasture roots.

Quite a number of the members of Burleigh L. O. No. 482, A.F. of Derry Lodge No. 2, P.A.P.B., took in the celebration in Napanee on the 12th.

An ice cream social was held on Friday evening under the auspices of the Amherst Island Women's Institute on Mrs. Nelson's lawn in the villagge. It was quite well attended.

Bishop Bidwell, Kingston, paid a visit to St. Alban's church on Tuesday evening.

J. A. McMullen has purchased a gasolene tractor. This is the first one on the island and people have driven some distance to see it work. It will draw three plows, or a forty-plate double disc harrow.

Quite a number of horses have been sick here. Hugh Glenn lost a nice young driver a few days ago.

A. S. Blakey, butcher, Kingston, was over the island last week.

Visitors : Miss Meta Moutray, Ottawa, at W. H. Moutray's ; Mrs. English, Peterboro, at G. McMullen's ; Major S. McKenzie and family, Gananoque, with friends.

FALL FAIRS FOR 1919

The Ontario Department of Agriculture issues the following list and dates :

Arden ..... October 7
Bancroft ..... October 2 and 3
Bellville ..... September 30
Brighton .. September 11 and 12
Cobourg ... September 17 and 18
Colborne ... September 25 and 26
Delta ..... September 15 to 17
Demorestville ....September 27
Frankville .... September 25 26
Kingston .. September 23 to 26
Lombardy ..... September 13
Madoc ..... October 7 and 8
Marmora..... September 30
McDonald's Corner September 26
Napanee .... September 9 and 10
Odessa ..... October 3
Picton ..... September 16 to 18
Shannonville ....September 13
Stirling .....September 25 and 26
Tweed ..... October 2 and 3

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself.

M. PIZZARELLO,

Market Square.

Farm Tractors For Sale by Tender.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture offers for sale by tender the following equipment :

1 Titan 10-20 Kerosene Tractor.
2 Cockshutt Plows—3 furrow 12 inch bottom.
1 Grand Detour Plow—3 furrow 12 inch bottom.

This equipment has been in use for a limited time but has been overhauled and put in good condition where necessary.

Tenders must be made in writing, accompanied by a marked cheque for 5 per cent. of the price offered and **must be addressed to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.** Terms, cash, f.o.b. shipping point.

Tractors stored at Napanee.

Persons whose tender is not accepted will have their cheques returned. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. All tenders must be in by August 10th. Immediate delivery can be made after acceptance of tender.

For further particulars apply to

A. E. SPRINGSTEAD,
Department of Agriculture,
NAPANEE.

34-b

Lennox Fair at Napanee

September 9th and 10th.

New Grounds. New Buildings.

Palace 66 x 120 ft. Stock Barn 66 x 120 ft. Horse Barn 16 x 60 ft. Poultry Buildings 26 x 36 ft.

Arrange to give the Fair a boost by coming both days.

Write for Prize List.

J. L. BOYES, Sec'y.

REFERENDUM

HAVE YOU A VOTE?

You cannot vote unless placed on the lists now being prepared under the supervision of Mr. G. F. Ruttan, chief enumerator for Lennox, on Major A. E. Bell, of Moscow, chief enumerator for Addington riding.

The enumerators for the ridings are now at work.

Those for Napanee are : East ward, Mr. Grant Dickinson ; Centre ward No. 2, Aubrey H. Cowan ; Centre ward No. 1, J. Harold McGuire ; west ward No. 1, H. V. Brown ; west ward No. 2, H. J. Bristol. All are returned soldiers.

See them or the chief enumerator, who is ready and willing to give all information.

The qualifications for being placed on the lists are as follows

Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained the persons entitled to be entered on the list of voters prepared under Part II of this act for a polling sub-division, shall be the following and no others :

1. Every man and woman who

(a) is a British subject by birth or naturalization ;

(b) is not disqualified under the Ontario Election Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting ;

(c) has resided in Canada for the twelve months next preceeding the day fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as the day upon which the enumerator shall commence to make up the lists, being July 15th, 1919, and is on the said day or will be within 56 days thereafter of the full age of 21 years ;

(d) is in good faith on the last mentioned day and has been for the three months next preceeding the same, a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district in which the polling sub-division in which he or she so resides is situate ;

Soldier's Franchise

2 Every man or woman who

(a) is a British subject ;

(b) is not qualified to be entered on the list under paragraph 1 ;

(c) is not entered on any other list of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly ;

(d) is not disqualified under The Ontario Elections Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting ;

whether he or she is or is not of the full age of 21 years, or is or is not an indian, enfranchized or unenfranchized, or a whole or part indian blood, and who

(e) has served or is serving in any country in the naval or military forces of Great Britain or Canada, or of any other part of the Dominion or possession or in any military or naval force of any of the Allies of Great Britain in the present war, if at the time when he or she enlisted or was appointed, engaged, enrolled or called out for such service, he or she was a resident of the municipality or having no permanent residence in Ontario, was at that time temporarily resident therein ;

Students

4 A student in attendance at an institution of learning, who is, during such service or attendance resident in the municipality for which the lists are being prepared and who is not entitled to be, and is not at the time of making up the lists, entered upon any other list of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly, shall be deemed to be a resident in the municipality and shall be entitled to be entered on the list prepared under this Act for the polling sub-division in which he is a resident, if otherwise qualified under paragraph 1 of section 9 to vote therein.

Temporary Absence

7 A person may be resident in a municipality within the meaning of this act notwithstanding occasional or temporary absence, or absence as,

(a) a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service or as a member of the active militia.

(b) a person serving in the naval or military forces of Canada or Great Britain or any of Great Britain's allies, in the present war, or as a nurse or nursing sister, or in any other capacity with such forces ;

(c) a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada,

and such absence shall not disentitle him to be entered on the list or to vote.

Pure Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, at **NIXON'S.**

LENNOX & ADDINGTON LIBERAL MEETING

A meeting of the Liberals of Lennox & Addington was held in Napanee on Saturday night to select delegates to attend the Dominion Liberal Convention at Ottawa. The following delegates and alternates were selected B. F. Davy, William McCabe and W. A. Martin ; alternates, H. B. Silverwood, P. J. Murphy, and Wellington Benn.

The following resolution was passed unanimously :

"That the Liberal Association of Lennox & Addington wishes to express its approval and to indorse the action of the Provincial Convention held at Toronto, in the selection of H. H. Dewart, M. P. P., as leader of the Ontario Liberal party, and pledges him their hearty co-operation and support.

Blaud's "Improved" Iron Pills, two ounces for 25c., at WALLACE'S Drugg Store.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

NAPANEE

Barrett, Kathleen (hon)
Baughan, Edwin
Benn, Irene
Boyd, Kathleen
Brown, Irene
Bradshaw, Irene
Carnahan, Edna
Craig, Marguerite
Cornwall, Harry
Davy, Marguerite
Daly, Mary
Denison, Jennie (hon)
Dickson, Arabella (hon)
Doidge, Amey
Edgar, Marguerite
Edgecombe, Kenneth
Exley, Edna
Friskin, Orval
Garrison, Nellie
Garrison, Flora
Griffiths, Ada
Hall, Helen
Hull, Helen
Huyck, Guy
Joyce, Helen
Milborn, Joseph
Knox, Karl
Liddle, Olive
McCormack, Jean
McAllister, Hattie
McConnell, Marion
McCollough, Clare
McKim, Evelyn (hon)
McLean, Korleen (hon)
Merritt, Dorothy (hon)
Miller, Lottie
Mills, Madeline
Mowers, Clarence
Murphy, Lena
Russell, Helen
O'Ray, Catherine
Perry, Mildred (hon)
Postle, Lottie
Sampson, Bessie
O'Shaughnessy, Stasia
Storey, Eval
Vankoughnet, Edna (hon)
Walmsley, Muriel
Walmsley, Marion
Walsh, Loretta
Wheeler, Leonard (hon)
Wilson, Clinton
Winter, Jane
Wood, William

NEWBURGH

Asselstine, Lottie
Asselstine, Gladys
Brady, Gertrude
Benn, Helen (hon)
Benn, Ethel (hon)
Craigen, Bernadette
Craigen, Mary
Dowling, Edmund
Dowling, Marie
Dunn, Bessie
Gandier, Stewart
Gonu, Kathleen
Hart, Howard (hon)
Hamilton, Garnet
Hinch, Arthur (hon)
Hollins, Elwood
Kitchen, Norman (hon)
Lapum, Stella
Lewis, Hazel
McAvoy, Frank
McGuihness, Muriel
Milligan, Hazel
Moore, Dalney (hon)
Purcell, Florence (hon)
Ramsay, Helen
Reid, Hah
Simpkins, Herbert
Sheffel, Bennett
Stewart, Harry
Stover, Earl
Sutton, Helen
Warner, Irene
Wilson, Berl

BATH

Amey, Irene
Calver, Charles
Clifford, Bernard
Craven, Gerald
Dodge, Kenneth (hon)
Hawley, Gordon (hon)
Memlry, James
Northmore, Harold (hon)
Richardson, Gladys
Tompkins, Lena
Young, Ernest
Wemp, Gwendolin (hon)
Wemp, Kathleen

ODESSA

Babcock, Clinton
Babcock, Emma (hon)
Cairns, Charlie
Clarke, Gordon
Hartman, Roy
Kennedy, Lena
Kenyon, Zeta (hon)
Kenyon, Max (hon)
Love, Chester
Matthews, Isabel
McGaughey, Grace
Nelson, Dorothy
O'Neil, Alma
Powley, Mabel (hon)
Reid, Harold (hon)
Reid, Marguerite
Storms, Marjorie
Sproule, Helen

STELLA

Brown, Gergie
Drumgoole, Rachael
Hogeboom, Clarence (hon)
Marshall, Ruth (hon)
McGuire, Mary
Richards, Blanche
Wemp, Dorothy
Willard, Annie

Report of successful candidates at the recent Junior High School Entrance Examinations in the inspectorate of Frontenac North and Addington :

DENBIGH

Iva Johnston
Nettie Thompson
Weller Wensley

FLINTON

Walker Cotie (hon.)
Ward Clancy
Orial Miller
Fred Sedore
Violet Shambo
Ralph Thompson
Mary Wagar

MOUNTAIN GROVE

Georgina Abbott
Lily Barr
Bruce Barker
Annie Gendron
Kenneth Loyst
Earl Youmans

SHARBOT LAKE

Frances Bain
Bessie Erwin
Lawrence LeFane
Thomas Olmstead

TAMWORTH

Elgin Bell
Edith Bowers

Make Use of the Mails

It is entirely unnecessary for you to leave your work or lose valuable time to make a trip to the Bank.

Bank with us by mail? Send your deposits in by money order or registered post and the amounts will be acknowledged and placed to your credit upon receipt.

THE DOMINION BANK 537

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

The Young Man's Best Recommendation

A Savings Account is more than a start towards financial independence—it is a mark of character.

One of the strongest recommendations in the world of business that a young man can present, is a Merchants Bank Pass-Book, showing a record of consistent savings.

A Savings Account may be opened with $1.00, which shows how highly we regard the accounts of those who desire to save.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. *Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.

YARKER, VERONA and PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Mgr.

FOR SALE—Lot No. 10, West side Robert street, Napanee. Desirable property. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 34-tf

SERVANT WANTED—Good general servant. Apply to MRS. C. I. MAYBEE, John street. 34-tp

FOR SALE—Desirable house, and good piano. Apply to MISSES MAIR, East Street. 34-f

STORE TO RENT—Good stand on Dundas street, formerly occupied by Chinese Restaurant. Apply to A. R. SCHRYVER, R. R. 2, Napanee. 34-tp

FOR SALE—Two fine building lots, in excellent locations, with good sewer and water condition. Apply to C. W. BOWEN, at J. J. Haines, Shoe House. 35b

FARM FOR SALE—Lot 29, part lot 30, North Fredericksburgh, on Palace Road, 250 acres, two good houses, two good barns and outbuildings. Will be sold separately or in one parcel. Apply on premises, GEO. SHOREY. 34-tf

FARM FOR SALE—Farm of 40 acres, second concession, Richmond, one and a half miles from Napanee, eight roomed frame house, newly shingled, new furnace. Good barn, stable, hog pen and hen house. If desired will sell crop, stock and implements. A. J. SCOTT, R. R. No. 5, Napanee, Ont. 35ep

Lizzie Bush
Rosena Davy
Florence Doupe
Myrtle Gilmore
Annie Gilmore
Mary Hinchey
James Hughes (hon.)
Anna Hunt
Amelia Johnston
Edgar Keech
Delia Kolpf
Eva Kennedy
Bernice Kirkpatrick
Mary McKeown
Angus Shier
Charles Shier
Julia Tupah
Geraldine Whalen
Edmund Wilson
Lauretta Woodcock.

ENTERPRISE EAST

The recent copious showers have improved the crop prospects in this vicinity.

Cutting clover and cultivating corn are the order of the day.

There should be plenty of feed and flour in our town for the present, as the Farmers' Club unloaded a car this week, and Fenwick & Sons unloaded two cars.

Our garage here has installed a free air plant in connection with their gas supply.

Miss Florence Dunn, who is attending summer school at Sharbot Lake spent Sunday at her home here.

Miss Winnifred Meehan returned to her home in Toronto, after spending the past two weeks with friends here.

Edward Finn, and sisters, Evelyn and Anna, and Miss Bernadette Sagarif, motored to Picton on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kearns, of Erinsville, spent the week-end at T. H. Lavock's.

Miss Nelie Smith, Belleville, is visiting friends here.

Miss Florence Macdonald is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Fisher, and Mrs. P. M. Sagriff for a couple of weeks.

Joseph Dillon loaded a carload of cattle this week for Toronto.

Don't miss the new Palm Olive Soap deal at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The War, Toronto.

Something sentimental attaches to the good ship, War Toronto, which has just sailed down the St. Lawrence. She is the last wooden ship to be built for the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, since vessels of her type are no longer needed to transport munitions to the war zone. She carries a cargo of about 1,500,000 feet of lumber which she will discharge at a British port. Her type is a type of a bygone day, but it is a type to which all honor is due, and no record of the war would be complete unless her name were inscribed upon the honor roll.

Grocery Business

Having taken over the business of Mr. Theo. Windover, on the Market, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public in a full line of groceries of superior quality. A liberal patronage is solicited. Business conducted on Cash System.

ALEX. DENISON

VOTERS' LIST, 1919

Municipality of the Township of Sheffield

County of Lennox and Addington

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Tamworth on the 31st day of July, 1919, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,

Clerk Municipality of Sheffield

Dated at Tamworth this 31st day of July, 1919.

VOTERS' LIST, 1919

Municipality of the Township of Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby

County of Lennox and Addington

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Denbigh, on the 25th day of July, 1919, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk, Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this 25th day of July, 1919.

SERVICE.—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of theco-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE, Manager

BRANCHES ALSO AT

BELLEVILLE, BLOOMFIELD, ERINGTON, CANNIFTON, EASTVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, TRENTON, WELLINGTON, MARYSVILLE, DESERONTO.

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. B. F. DAVY.

WANTED—Good general servant. Apply MRS. G. R. CURRAN, Bridge Street, West. 31

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable 1½ brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. R. MILLS. 31tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of deal able farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-f

NOTICE—My wife, Gertrude Pearson has left my bed and board and I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. THOMAS PEARSON. 33a

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

WANTED—Good maid wanted for beginning of August, highest wages. Apply at once to MRS. HERBERT DALY, Bridge Street, West. 30tf

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 90 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and some clean Timothy for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P.O. 29-tf

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshire Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14tf

FOR SALE—Stone House, on Dundas street, combination heating, hot and cold water, large lot, good barn. Terms—half cash, balance on long time if desired. For particulars see J. T. MILSAP, Napanee. 26tf

NOTICE! TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Construction of Substructure Odessa Bridge" will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, August the 8th, 1919, for the construction of concrete abutments, concrete roadway and sidewalk floors, together with other necessary work in the building of a bridge on the Provincial Highway and over Mill Creek in the Village of Odessa.

Plans, Specifications and forms of tender may be seen on and after Monday, July the 28th, 1919, at the office of the Resident Engineer, Napanee, at the office of the City Engineer, Kingston, and at the office of the undersigned.

A marked cheque for Five Hundred Dollars payable to the Minister of Public Works and Highways Ontario, must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.
Department of Public Highways,
Toronto, July the 24th, 1919. 35b

WALLACE'S good Spices make good pickles.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a charge is made or admission will be charged 5c. per line for each insertion. If in ordinary reading type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents,

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
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HERRINGTON, WARNER & ORANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Centre and Robert Streets, Napanee. Adv

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, *by successful men and women the world over.*

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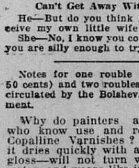

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, if mention this paper. Name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO. Springfield, Mass.

EFFORTS TO STOP WAR

Herr Erzberger Makes Some Sensational Charges.

He Says That the Allies Sent Overtures Through the Vatican During 1917, But That the Militarists Refused to Listen to Them—Ribot Answers Statement of German Politician.

BERLIN, July 29.—Mathias Erzberger, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, declared in the National Assembly Saturday that Great Britain and France made peace overtures to Germany through the Vatican in August, 1917, and that Germany rejected them. Documents to support the statement were mentioned by Herr Erzberger. These include the text of a note from Monsignor Pachelli, papal nuncio at Munich, inclosing what was said to be a telegram from the British Minister at the Vatican to which France assented. The British note, Herr Erzberger explained, asked for a declaration for Belgian independence and compensation, and inquired as to the guarantee Germany would need for herself.

Chancellor Michaelis did not answer this note for four weeks; then, on September 24, he wrote that the situation for giving such a declaration was not yet sufficiently clear.

Herr Erzberger promised more important revelations within a few days.

The announcement caused a great sensation in the Assembly. In commenting, Herr Erzberger said:

"In 1916 President Wilson used every effort to bring about peace, but Mr. Wilson's peace work was sabotaged by the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare. At least twice an honorable peace could have been brought about, but a fight with the military party both times prevented it. At the end of September I was in Munich. The Papal nuncio came to meet me, and, with tears in his eyes, said: 'Now everything is lost, and for your poor Fatherland, too!'

"The collapse of Germany," continued Herr Erzberger, "was not brought about by revolution, but by madness of the country's political and military officials, lack of political insight on the part of the Conservatives and the supreme army command. They intimidated and terrorized the German people, and are still pursuing these aims. We had to accept a peace of violence, because that was the only way open.

"We have undertaken the responsibility for their misdeeds; if they wash their hands in innocency a hundred times, with loud howls they will not free themselves of their guilt, either before us, before history, or their own conscience."

Herr Erzberger concluded by pointing out the danger of revolution menacing the world. Every Five monarchs had been dethroned in this war with the greatest ease, and there was every likelihood of this example spreading further.

Dr. Geo. Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, in a long declaration published in the Berliner Tageblatt, disclaims responsibility for refusal of peace overtures in 1917, attributed to him by Mathias Erzberger, Vice President of the Reichstag in the German National Assembly.

Dr. Michaelis, in his present statement, says that the proposals alluded before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed them with Dr. von Kuehlmann, who was Foreign Secretary at the time. Later he requested the Emperor to hold a crown council in the presence of the supreme army and civil authorities. This was held on September 11, and the result of the conference, he says, was summed up by the Emperor in the following written memorandum:

"The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Should we give it back again? The Flanders coast, it is true is very important, and Zeebrugge must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgian coastal zone could not be held.

The former Chancellor explains that he arranged with Kuehlmann to make soundings, through a suitable person, to indicate, in accordance with the crown councils decision, that prerequisites for negotiation were recognition of Germany's territorial integrity, abandonment of an economic war, and indemnity. Great secrecy was necessary, and it was considered indivisable to negotiate through the Vatican, because that might have caused an indiscretion by Erzberger possible.

In conclusion Dr. Michaelis says: "I did my utmost, and if the plans failed it was due to the fact that our enemies were unwilling.

"A distortion of the truth" was the characterization applied by Alexander Ribot to the statement by Mathias Erzberger.

M. Ribot, who was French Premier and Foreign Minister at the time in question, made this declaration in a statement to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris.

The former Premier explained the occurrence as follows:

"Pope Benedict in August, 1917, suggested proposals to serve as a basis for overturning Germany. France and Great Britain both decided to decline the proposals. The following acknowledgment was made to the Pope, but nothing more. The British Minister to the Vatican, in his own name, pointed out that the proposals did not contain sufficient guarantees for Belgium. Cardinal Gasparri, Assistant Papal Secretary of State, to M. Ribot continued, seized upon this to telegraph for further explanations on the subject of Belgium. It was an attempt to start a conversation. M. Ribot declared, but the British Government cut it off short, and the British Minister went no further.

"I simply said to the British Government," added M. Ribot, "Do not let yourself be involved in an indirect conversation like that, and that was the end of the matter."

Power From Windmill.

The windmill is a new addition to the forest ranger's station on the mountain peaks of the West. Its purpose is to drive the dynamo that supplies current for a wireless telephone. The telephone has long been the chief aid of the look-out in fighting fires in our great national forests. Often, however, when most needed, the wires would be lying useless under a slide of rocks or snow or a fallen tree, so the rangers are to have wireless telephones, where functioning cannot be disturbed in these ways.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The British Commons approved the Peace Treaty.

A strike of stock gatemen in Liverpool has tied up steamers.

Premier Clemenceau's Government was sustained by a large majority.

The Prohibition Bill passed in the United States House by nearly three to one.

The dividend of the Home Bank of Canada has been increased from five to six per cent.

Five Canadian soldiers are accused of manslaughter, following the rioting at Epsom, England.

Vera de La Cruz, Mex., escaped from the Toronto Jail several weeks ago, surrendered to the police.

A warm welcome of the Chicago packers was made by Joseph Daoust at the Retail Shoe Dealers' convention in Toronto.

America's leading golfers, ten representing Canada and a like number the United States, will play at Hamilton on Friday.

Winnipeg has reduced its net debt by $7,893,403.12 during the past five years, and by $1,582,736.05 in the year ending April 30.

The British House of Lords passed the second reading of a bill entitling women to hold public offices, and exercise public functions.

Windsor Council refused to grant leave to Five Chief Braids to attend the Canadian Fire Chiefs' Association convention at Calgary.

Alfred Goss, of Rose Lake, near Carlisle, 71 years of age, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun he was taking down from a wall.

The Colonial Association to uphold the "N.P." is Mr. H. C. Hocken's belief, expressed in a speech to the Ward Four Tory Executive in Toronto.

George Nelson, R.F.D. No. 1, Brenner, was killed near Ridgetown by being caught in the teeth of a cultivator when, it is supposed, his mules took fright and bolted.

THURSDAY.

Polish forces have captured Tarnopol.

Moderates in Toronto organized labor unions fear rule by "reds."

Many vessels are detained at Liverpool owing to the dockers' strike.

The Prince of Wales will visit the U.S.A., it was officially announced.

Gen. Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps, was honored by Cambridge University.

A British Government measure which subsidizes coastwise trade will benefit Canadian shipping.

The mine workers in Cobalt struck at noon, but the water and light plants are still being operated.

Get the soldiers home from Britain, is Ralph Connor's advice, expressed yesterday in an interview.

One hundred thousand small black bass were planted in the St. Lawrence in and about Alexandria Bay.

Wm. Umbach, of Saint Catharines-Normandy, was killed by blows given, it is alleged, by a drover, Neil Coutts of Toronto.

Employes of the City of Toronto will consider a plan to form an organization embracing all branches of the civic service.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board handed back control of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway to the owners.

In the first of a three-game series the Leafs yesterday defeated the leading Baltimore team by 5 to 0, and extended their streak to sixteen consecutive victories.

Common and medium grade cattle are being shipped to market in large numbers owing to the scarcity of grass in Ontario, Southern Alberta and some parts of Saskatchewan.

FRIDAY.

United States aerial letter carriers are on strike.

Bulgaria fails to secure outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Wheat cutting has commenced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The two biggest vessels afloat will be built in Port Arthur.

Toronto letter carriers decided to ask that their bonus be increased to $600.

A. R. Murchie, of Shoal Lake district, Manitoba, is to inspect his crops to-day by airplane.

The "War Mona" was successfully launched at the yards of the Polson Iron Works.

Mrs. Lois Pippy, of Toronto, sustained serious injuries when she was knocked down and run over by a jitney.

Wilfred Boyce, of Regina, 23 years of age, was seized with heart failure while swimming at Kenora and was drowned.

Three little daughters of W. E. Foster were drowned in the Sydenham river, at the back of their father's farm.

Ira Beemer, of Simcoe, while acting as relieving brakeman on the G.T.R., fell from the top of a train and was fatally injured.

Vincent Richards, the youthful star, qualified to meet William Johnston of San Francisco in the Northwestern Tennis Tournament final.

The June bank statement shows an increase of $1,000,000 in savings deposits, and a decrease of $27,000,000 in current loans for the month.

Twenty of America's premier golfers, ten representing Canada and an equal number the United States, play an international match at Hamilton to-day.

SATURDAY.

France is to have a general election in October.

The great British coal miners' strike is settled.

The Coghlan shipyards trouble in Vancouver has been settled.

Radical decentralization is Admiral Kolchak's policy in Russia.

The Croatians threaten to break away from Serbia and form an independent republic.

Thirty-two thousand Macedonians were starved to death under Bulgarian oppression.

Joseph Baseley and George W. Burgess, citizens of Belleville, died suddenly during the night.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors had its first meeting in Montreal.

James Dunn, superintendent of the Toronto Street Railway for more than fifty years, died yesterday.

The taking of evidence by the Toronto Street Railway Board of Conciliation was concluded yesterday.

A. F. McKinney has been nominated by West Bruce Liberals for the Legislature to succeed C. M. Bowman.

Fifteen Kitchener public school teachers have resigned for various reasons, and their places have been filled.

The American golf team defeated the Canada's best by 12 to 3 in the International tournament at Lancaster.

The new Toronto Police Union, unaffiliated with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was formally organized.

Three barrels of whiskey were seized from a truck bound from Toronto to Mimico by Provincial license inspectors.

Hon. T. Cody announced the decision of the Department of Education to provide for more continuation class teachers.

The Canadists' strike at Ottawa has collapsed, the men gaining nothing of what they asked, and all shops are now to be open.

Eleven boys were drowned in Big Pond, East Otis, Mass., when a flat boat and several canoes were tipped over by high waves.

Canada has shipped to Greece during June and July 38,000 bushels of wheat, and will forward in August another 24,000 bushels.

Arrangements are being made to bring 15,000 harvesters from Eastern Canada, the first train-load to arrive in Winnipeg about August 7.

Efforts are being made by the British Canoe Association to increase the popularity of canoeing, and canoes are to be imported from this country.

MONDAY.

Machinists in Toronto have decided to return to work.

October wheat advanced to $2.40¼ at Winnipeg.

George A. Anderson, a prominent St. Thomas citizen, is dead.

Allan Studholme, M.P.P. for East Hamilton, is reported in a serious condition.

British steamship companies will build fast liners to compete with America.

Ersburger in Germany claims the allies sought peace in 1917 through the Vatican.

The body of Mrs. Walter Westcott was found in the lake near Balmy Beach, Toronto.

The freight embargo on the Grand Trunk owing to labor troubles at Toronto has been lifted.

A whole village in France fears madness through partaking of the meat from a mad cow.

The Bulgarian Treaty now occupies the centre of the stage and is nearly ready for signature.

The War Vixen was launched at the Canadian Allis-Chalmers shipyards at Bridgeburg Saturday.

Cheese manufacturers protest strongly against the price of cheese being fixed at 25c per pound f.o.b. Montreal.

Lieut. "Bob" Dibble defeated Johnny Durnan in easy style in the senior singles event at St. Catharines on Saturday.

Happy L'Heureux, for many years a star goalkeeper with the National lacrosse team of Montreal, died suddenly during a game on Saturday.

John Potter was fatally injured, Robt. Oldman seriously hurt, and Mrs. Gallery and her two children suffered from shock when a boiler exploded in a cheese factory near Joyceville.

Rev. Dr. Salem Bland made a statement to Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Toronto, respecting the hostile attitude of some members of the congregation toward his preaching on labor problems.

TUESDAY.

The big American marine strike was settled.

Ex-Premier Ribot of France denies the Allies first sought peace.

Several persons were killed when Chicago race riots broke out anew.

A fire in the warehouse of the Marshall Mattress Co. did $17,000 damage.

Toronto labor officials expressed themselves as hostile to the One Big Union idea.

J. H. Hastings, of Winona, has been appointed fruit inspector for Western Ontario.

Williams and Washburn won the New England sectional doubles championship yesterday.

Robert M. Cox, a pioneer lumber merchant of Ottawa and of Liverpool, died in his 83rd year.

Four professors of the University of Saskatchewan have been asked by the Board of Governors to resign.

Johnny Kilbane, champion featherweight, and Fox of England fought a six-round draw at Philadelphia last night.

Edward Edmond, a C.P.R. engineer, died of scalds sustained when his engine left the track near Battleford, Sask.

The trans-Rocky Mountain airplane flight of Capt. Hoy, D.F.C., will, it is expected, be made on Monday next.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry Band, Plymouth Division, has been selected to accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada.

The striking teamsters declared themselves unsatisfied with the terms offered by the employers in Toronto and threatened to call out the clerks and freight handlers to aid their cause.

The Civil Service Commission in its report on which the $10,000,000 bonus to Government employes is based states that whereas $1,000 a year supported a family of five in moderate comfort before the war, it would require $1,550 today.

CHAOS IN HUNGARY.

Allies Believe That Bela Kun Is Losing Grip.

PARIS, July 29.—Commenting on the allied message to the Hungarian people promising a lifting of the blockade and food relief if a government with which the Peace Conference could deal was substituted for the Bela Kun government, the Paris newspapers make the point that this action by the Supreme Council is tantamount to breaking off all negotiations with the Hungarian Government as at present constituted.

In some quarters it is regarded as the initiation of a new policy of a more energetic order by the council, which may reveal its effects in other directions than that of Hungary.

In dealing with the general situation in central Europe, La Liberte says:

"As soon as they feel themselves firmly supported by the great powers, acting with unanimity, our Near Eastern allies will form a coalition against the common enemy of Bolshevism."

Troops of the Hungarian Soviet Government at Budapest are said to be about to abandon support of Bela Kun, the head of the Communist Government there, according to advices received here from Vienna. Bela Kun's financial embarrassment is reported to be very serious. It is said the soviet leader has not been paid paper money that has ceased to have value.

Count Michael Karolyi, former provisional President of Hungary, who is reported detained by the Czecho-Slovak authorities at Prague, issued a call to the people leaving Austria in which he claimed he did not intend to have a Communist Government formed in Hungary. The count said he was betrayed by the Socialists, who agreed to form a new cabinet under the presidency but intrigued behind his back to form a Socialist-Communist Government and seized arms to this end.

Vice-Chancellor Fink of Austria, in a speech before the assembly, denounced the economic provisions of the Peace Treaty as incapable of fulfilment and the whole treaty full of contradictions, manifestly the result of a compromise between "the brutal egoism of the victorious states and the better discernment of the great powers."

"The very fact that it is a compromise, however," he added, "gives hope of the eventual triumph of discernment over egoism, which will leave us at least the possibility of a bare existence."

President Seitz declared that the Austrian people's sentiments met the approval of all parties and authorities in the state.

JUNKERS ARE BUSY.

Prince Max of Baden Now Accused of Treachery.

BERLIN, July 29.—Monday's Pan-German newspapers of Berlin make a feature of a five-column expose of occurrences in connection with the outbreak of the German revolution last November, including a struggle taking place at the Great Headquarters at Spa on November 9, lasting nearly twenty-four hours, to induce Emperor William to abdicate.

Material is adduced to show that Prince Maximilian, of Baden, the then Imperial Chancellor, finally took the initiative and on the order of the Wolff Bureau an official statement that the Emperor had abdicated, as he prepared to go to Holland, although it is averred that he had not done either and has never renounced the throne of Prussia.

Prince Maximilian, it is declared, took this step out of misguided patriotism in an attempt to subdue the revolutionary movement which was rapidly getting out of hand, and by it forced the Emperor's advisers to hurry him away to Holland. The Pan-Germans now charge the former chancellor with treachery.

All doubts as to William Hohenzollern's abdication as German Emperor and King of Prussia, are considered to have been settled when Berlin advices on November 30, last, told of the issuances by the new German Government of the former emperor's act of renunciation, described as having been executed by him privately by William Hohenzollern at Amerongen, Holland, on November 28. The text of the abdication, as given in a Berlin dispatch, follows:

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and my rights to the German Imperial crown."

Allan Studholme, M.P.P., Dead.

HAMILTON, July 29.—Allan Studholme, M.P.P., the only representative of Labor in the Ontario Legislature, who had sat for East Hamilton since 1914, died yesterday, after an illness of three weeks, in his 73rd year.

Until three weeks ago, when he suffered a chill, he had enjoyed fairly good health. A week ago last Sunday evening he was stricken with a slight stroke, but quickly rallied, and refused to spare himself in any way, insisting upon carrying out his accustomed duties.

He was born at Drake's Crossing on December 8, 1846. In 1870 he came to Canada, but in 1887 on account of his health he went to Australia, where he remained until 1901. On his return to Hamilton he was employed as a moulder by the Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co.

In 1906 he acted as the arbitrator of the men on the board that settled the street railway strike, and, following on the death of Henry Carscallen, K.C., he was nominated by the Labor party in East Hamilton. Since then he had held the seat, winning by handsome majorities in the four contests that have taken place. So strong was the regard in which he was held by the people of that riding that it was considered improbable that he would have any opponent at the next election.

Mr. Studholme was always a champion of the eight-hour day, and and many other measures in the interest of labor.

An Anzac Memorial.

The Anzacs who helped Great Britain to defend Egypt during the war are to have a memorial in the shape of a huge equestrian monument on the banks of the Suez Canal. The placing of the monument on such a site, with associations going back to the dawn of time, will be a striking footnote to history, so to speak, as the Anzacs literally came from the ends of the earth to the land of the ancient Pharaohs, and the monument to their valor and loyalty will almost be within sight of monuments which Herodotus saw, and not very far from scenes connected with the Mosaic account of the events in the earliest years of recorded time.

PRISONERS KEPT BUSY

Germans Are Filling Up Allied Trenches

British Have Not Completed Arrangements for the Repatriation of a Large Number of Tentons Captured During the War. But In the Meantime These Men Are Working Hard—26,000 In Agricultural Pursuits.

LONDON, July 29.—British plans for repatriation of German prisoners of war are complete. These plans, of course, are subject to arrangements to be made by the joint Prisoners Commission to meet in Paris.

Up to July 23, prisoners held in Great Britain numbered 54,604. This number included 170 army airmen, 1,208 naval airmen, and naval 4,306 civilian aliens.

The majority of the sick and badly wounded and those suffering from shock have already been sent home. Several boat loads containing the last of these cases have recently been cleared. Among those on board were Captain Karl von Mueller, commander of the cruiser Emden, Admiral von Spee, who was held prisoner to answer for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and a son of Admiral von Tirpitz.

The prisoners are scattered throughout the country, with the exception of Ireland. They are kept in internment and work camps. Twenty-six thousand of them are now engaged in agricultural pursuits and 7,000 are employed by the military authorities, filling trenches mainly on the east coast. They are paid up to two pence an hour, the same as British soldiers.

The authorities are experiencing no trouble with the Germans and they are said to be good workers, especially along agricultural lines. All of them are more or less homesick, particularly the officers. A few cases have been reported, but probably only half a dozen have succeeded in getting out of the country.

There are no members of Zeppelin crews among the hostages as they were all repatriated through exchanges during the war.

MORALE WAS AFFECTED.

Commission Finds Reasons for Caporetto Disaster.

ROME, July 29.—The finding of the Government Commission appointed to inquire into the Caporetto disaster in October, 1917, when the Italian line was broken by the great Austro-German attack, were published here Saturday.

The commission reports attributes the Italian defeat to three sets of causes which were:

First—The powerful influence of unfavorable propaganda which seriously affected the morale of the Italian troops.

Second—Political meddling with military plans.

Third—The military's lack of vision, necessary in modern warfare, under-estimation of the enemy forces, and lack of preparation and material, under-estimation of the enemy forces, and lack of preparation and material.

Gen. Benato Rosso, who commanded a part of the Italian line on the Isonzo river, was acquitted by a court-martial in March, 1919, of charges that grew out of the Caporetto catastrophe.

Montenegrins Protest.

PARIS, July 29. — The Montenegrin Legation has issued an official statement, replying to demands made upon it by Serbia, maintains that the Montenegrin people are engaged in an uprising against the Serbian troops of occupation, and declares that the Serbian Government was incapable of handling the Serbian troops in the Parliament at Belgrade.

In the statement, the Montenegrin Government reiterates its demand that it be given representations at the Peace Conference, and that the Serbians evacuate Montenegro in order to put an end to the struggle.

Alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro were complained of lately in this month by the Montenegrin Government, which declared King Nicholas, the headquarters of which are in a suburb of Paris, King Nicholas was being recognized the action of the National Assembly of Montenegro last December in deposing him, and uniting the unite their country with the Serbo-Croat-Slovanes state. Montenegro is not represented separately at the Peace Conference, but the representatives of Jugo-Slavia looking after her interests.

Wants Definite Policy.

LONDON, July 29.—Former Premier H. H. Asquith, speaking at Edgware said:

"I regard with bewildermept and apprehension the part this country is playing in Russia. The country wants a clearer definition than has yet been given of what are our commitments, definite and prospective.

"I sincerely hope that the attempt to counsit us further in Russia will be successfully resisted. The future Government of Russia will be successfully liberated. The future Government of Russia is a matter for the Russian people, and for no one else.

"The economic conditions of the world and of this country were never more menacing."

Must Eject Bela Kun.

PARIS, July 29. — The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decided Saturday afternoon to send a communication to the Hungarian people, declaring them that if they eject the Bela Kun Government and institute a Government with which the conference can deal, the blockade will be lifted, and food relief provided.

The King honored a pro-ally American editor.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 29. — Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:—

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.11.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 84c.
No. 3 C.W., 81c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 81c.
No. 1 feed, 80c.
No. 2 feed, 86c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store Fort William).
No. 3 C.W., $1.43.
No. 4 C.W., $1.38.
Rejected, $1.29½.
Feed, $1.29½.
American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 91c to 94c.
Ontario Wheat (F.o.b., Shipping Points According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, nominal.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.03 to $2.04.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, nominal.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, nominal.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, nominal.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, nominal.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.31 to $1.33.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.
No. 3, nominal.
Manitoba Flour.
Government standard, $11, Toronto.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment, in Jute Bags).
Government standard, $10.25 to $10.50
Montreal, $10.25 to $10.50, Toronto.
Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $42 to $45.
Shorts, per ton, $44 to $46.
Good feed flour, per bag, $2.25 to $2.35.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $22 to $24.
Mixed, per ton, $19 to $19.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.
Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—No. 2, per bushel, nominal
Spring wheat—No. 1, nominal.
Goose wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Feed, $1.35 per bushel.
Rye—No. 2, per bushel, $2.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Peas—According to sample, nominal.
Hay—Timothy, old, $25 to $30 per ton; new, $19 to $21 per ton; mixed and clover, $23 to $25 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, Toronto, following prices as the Chicago Board of Trade:

Corn—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	196⅜	197	196⅜	197	197
Sept.	196⅜	197⅜	196¼	197⅛	195⅝
Dec.	167⅜	167⅞	167⅛	167⅝	164⅝
Oats—					
July	80⅝	81¼	81⅛	80⅝	78⅝
Sept.	80⅝	81⅜	80⅝	81⅛	80⅛
Dec.	83⅜	84⅛	83¼	84⅛	82⅜
Pork—					
July				58.50	55.00
Sept.	61.90	62.62	61.75	62.50	59.00
Lard—					
July	34.60	34.60	34.50	34.50	34.40
Sept.	34.70	34.72	34.65	34.62	34.60
Dec.	34.50	34.55	34.50	34.52	34.70
Ribs—					
July	29.00	29.05	29.00	29.00	28.95
Sept.	28.65	28.65	28.25	28.52	28.50

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, July 29.—With 4200 cattle on sale at the Union Stock Yards the quality generally was to medium and common classes, with the bulk of the offerings light weight heifers and steers, with neither fat nor quality.

There was a good demand for heavyweight well finished steers and the prices for this class of cattle were strong. Trade for all other classes was slow and undoubtedly from 25c to 50c lower.

There was a big run of sheep and lambs, 2412 head all told. The market was slow and weak, especially for spring lambs, the bulk of which sold around from 16c to 17c per lb., and at the close of the week one deck reported selling at 15c and 15½c, a loss of fully 4c per lb. from last week. The yearlings were off $2 per cwt. and the bulk of the sheep $1 per cwt.

The hog market with a heavy run of 3266 held steady for the day at last week's prices. For this balance of the week packers are quoting 23c to the farmer, 23¼c f.o.b., 24¼c fed and watered, and 24½c weighed off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; estimated tomorrow, 35,000; weak, mostly 10c lower than yesterday's average; heavyweight, $21.50 to $22.90; medium weight, $21.80 to $22.90; light weight, $21.50 to $22; light light, $20.75 to $22.60; packing sows, smooth, $21 to $21.60; packing sows, rough, $19.75 to $20.75; pigs, $20 to $21.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; estimated tomorrow, 25,000, unsettled. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight, fancy and prime, $16.85 to $18.50; medium and good, $12 to $16.85; common and medium, $9.50 to $12.50. Butcher cattle heifers, $7.25 to $14.50; cows, $7.25 to $13.75; canners and cutters, $6.75 to $7.25; veal calves, light and handy weight, $15 to $17.25; feeder steers, $10.25 to $13.50; stocker steers, $7 to $11.25; western range steers, $9.25 to $16.25; cows and heifers, $6.50 to $12.50.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4200; good, 25c to 35c higher; others 25c to 50c lower. Prime steers, $16.50 to $17.50; shipping steers, $15.50 to $16.25; butchers, $9 to $15.50; bratherings, $10.50 to $14; heifers, $9 to $14; cows, $4.50 to $11.25; bulls, $7 to $12; stockers and feeders, $8 to $10.50; fresh cows and springers, $60 to $145.

Calves—Receipts, 1700; active, 50c lower, $19.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6400; 25c lower. Heavy, mixed and yorkers, $23.75, light yorkers, $23.75 to $24; pigs, $23 to $23; roughs, $21 to $21.25; stags, $12 to $15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1400; active, steady; others strong. Lambs, $12 to $17; yearlings, $8 to $14; wethers, $10.50.

Jugo-Slavs Clash With Italians.

VIENNA, July 29.—Reports have reached here of rioting at Trieste between Jugo-Slavs and Italians, in which a few persons were injured. There also has been fighting at Fiume among the troops. It is claimed that the trouble exists between the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs. The Jugo-Slavs continue to occupy Klagenfurt, notwithstanding the objections of the Austrian soldiers.

Denies Prince Max Has Fled.

BERLIN, July 28. — The Zeitung Am Mittag quotes the statement of Prince Max of Baden as denying that Prince Max has left Salem.

A large shipment of Zenoleum just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store, special agents for this district.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notes for one rouble (nominally 50 cents) and two roubles have been circulated by the Bolshevist Government.

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copaline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

A DECEASED RAILWAY

AN EARLY EXPERIMENT IN THE "WILDS" OF ONTARIO.

Many Picturesque Incidents Are Recorded In Connection With the Pioneer Line Near the Town of Cobourg — How a Sheriff Ran Away From Spoils That Belonged to Him.

WHEN Sir John Franklin, Arctic navigator, with canoe crews of Indians and voyageurs, eastbound after exploring the Great Lakes, pitched wigwams in the summer of 1829 at the confluence of stream and lake where the nucleus of present Cobourg, Canada, was taking root, little did these adventurous and actual forerunners of easy steam locomotion think that from a point where they camped a railroad would, thirteen years later, bisect the unbroken forest. Yet, it is so, and the whirligig of time has, likewise, seen recorded the obituary of that railway—has witnessed the effacement of the name of those early laid metal ribbons from the time tables of a young country which still hungers and lobbies for more and more tracks and trams.

Cobourg and thereabouts, is an ancient territory as settlements go nowadays. In 1796 the district was surveyed. Eluid Nickerson, who espoused the United Empire Loyalist cause, took out of its monopolistic considerations, the locality has long been of interest to our cousins of high and low degree living south of Lake Ontario, and a few years at or the construction of Cobourg an.. Peterboro Railway, of which I speak, several Iron masters and capitalists from Pittsburg acquired the property, altering somewhat its original mission.

The prospectus of this pioneer Canadian line was mooted in 1851 by local promoters; it took definite form in 1852 and on February 7, 1853, Lady Mayoress, Mrs. S. E. MacKechnie, officiated in the ceremony of turning the first sod amidst tremendous public enthusiasm. As early as 1844 a daily stage ran in winter from Peterboro to Cobourg and Port Hope, and in summer the steamboat "Forrester" plied to Harwood and connected with the stage coaches. Close in the wake of this propitious beginning construction advanced, while feathered and furry prowlers of the virgin woods had their curiosity piqued by strange sights and sounds. Under the supervision of Chief Engineer Ira Spaulding, Contractors Zimmerman and Balch pushed the line through valley and glade to Rice Lake's fertile, sloping shores at Harwood where, later, sawmills sawed the stately pines that arrived in drives from Otonabee. During the following year Mr. Zimmerman collaborated in the extension as far as Peterboro, his tragic death in the nides Jardins Canal disaster at Hamilton, March, 1857, terminating a useful life. Steel rails were an experimental luxury, iron scarce and expensive and timber often replaced them. Antique locomotives with impossible superstructures, coughed and squeaked along, meanwhile eating a mighty hole in the wood pile, for coal and oil burners were not contrived, and what a risk it was to venture between the oscillating cars. Though crudely equipped, the road was nevertheless, a startling and welcome innovation for abbreviating space. The Grand Trunk Railway had not yet been built and the saddle horse and coach were the only substitutes for pedestrianism. Picture, if you can, a journey inside a two teamed springless stage, tediously winding westward past bear haunt, swamp and river; for instance, over the historic, old military road from Kingston. It must have been a hunter's paradise.

The bridging of Rice Lake was a large undertaking at the period and proved a burden upon which the management never recovered. This structure became notorious later for several reasons. From Harwood to Tick Island, some distance off shore, a filling was made and the bridge trestles were projected two miles across the westerly loop of the lake to where Hiawatha Indian settlement still harbors the fishing and rice gathering sons and daughter of sires long since passed to the happy hunting grounds. You may see them any summer day visiting with "Alderville" redskins from near Roseneath, in deftly wielding the paddle, as of yore when their forebears fought fiercely all around that favored camping place.

In the winter of 1857, when the frost and ice bound the bridge, four-horse sleighs transported passengers inland between Harwood, the Indian Village and station at Ashburnham, seven miles north. To take charge of this old depot, which afterwards became a canoe factory, Donald Sutherland and Alexander Ferguson and Mr. Roe Buck became the Cobourg representative. William von Iness, now colleague of His Majesty's Customs levy at Woodstock, Ont., collected tickets covering the run of about twenty-five miles which cost $1.00 per capita and entitled one to all privileges save the compartment sleeper and electric fans, which had not yet been adopted.

It is said that John Fowler, charter corporation member and first manager, whose name did not fill the company's coffers, made towards the close of his term, a financial coup d' etat with the Midland, Port Perry, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy E. Boulton, a Cobourg aristocrat, who rented the "C. & P." property in 1857 and battled valiantly against odds in an endeavor to place the road on a paying basis. This railway's legitimate traffic—forest products and lumber—were hauled for several years from the "interior" to the docks at Cobourg, thence by schooner to various lake ports, but time wrought changes and debt became the most formidable obstacle to progress.

It is recounted that one forenoon long ago the sheriff unexpectedly boarded a northbound "C. & P." train on which the superintendent was also travelling. Although the latter was not a superstitious man he had a presentiment that the sheriff's presence might not auger well for his particular department. Everything was as placid as a mill pond until the train approached the height of land at Summit, nine miles up from Cobourg, when the brake controlling the rear car, in which the court official sat in tranquil state, were locked and the coupling pin withdrawn. A retrograde movement quickly followed and the sheriff was powerless to stem the progress of his unwilling story. As though the evil one was after him, down grade rolled the flustered occupant of the dying carriage to where it started. Nothing daunted, the sheriff procured a team and drove thirteen miles back to Harwood, but found on arrival that everything not nailed down, including attachable railway equipment, etc., had forsaken Northumberland and was transferred across the bridge to the next county.

Early in the day of September 7, 1860, a "special" moved over the "C. & P." conveying Edward, Prince of Wales and suite from Cobourg to Harwood en route Peterboro. As the old bridge was considered unsafe for this precious young patron and exemplar of courage, they were much interested in the ferried across Rice Lake to the Mississauga Indian settlement near the mouth of the winding Otonabee river, from which point the late Robert White, highly respected for leagues around, enjoyed the honor and activities of driving royalty and his retinue to Peterboro.

After the Civil War the road came into the possession of a genial Virginian, Col. William Chambliss and his confreres, Messrs. Schoenburg and Fitzhugh from the south, with interests in Pennsylvania. Col. Chambliss was elected managing director, the title was changed to Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway & Mining Co., and it new purpose was hauling iron ore destined Cleveland from Marmora mines to Cobourg. This ore was moved on scows from Blairton to Harwood.

The old Parliament of Upper Canada had incorporated the earlier organization and in 1869 an act was passed legalizing the amalgamation of railway and mining company.

During the summer of 1874 the Vice-Regal couple, Lord and Lady Dufferin, participated in an eleven hour outing from Cobourg via C.P. & M.R. & M. Co., Harwood, Rice Lake and Hastings, and extracts from the countess' description of their ore mine inspection and experiences, as set down in her ladyship's diary at the time, reads as follows:—

"I did not expect to care the least about it as we had seen so many untidy, stoney, barren places called mines, but this one was really an interesting sight. We found ourselves at the top of an enormous hole or cavern, 140 feet deep, large in proportion, perfectly open and light as day. The cavern looked like imps as they worked below and it was the sort of thing one sees represented, in miniature, in a fairy play. The sides were walls of iron; but, alas, coal is found only in the States."

It would appear that the bridging of Rice Lake was costly, but on account of engineering difficulties, not permanent. The alternate rigors of winter and spring reaction upset calculations as well as the bridge's equilibrium. Those piles which had no foundation but sand in the lake bottom, to be more exact—dangled from the upper work, an encumbrance instead of a support and many of the bolts disappeared, some claim by design of wrongly-disposed persons. One autumn night, after a southbound train from Peterborough had passed over, the shivering spans succumbed to a gale and disappeared. To-day they remain the abode of fungus, leech and other amphibious denizens of the waters.

When the G.T.R. failed to popularize the line to Harwood for excursions, several re-arrangements of the railway's name and financial status subsequently occurred. Acts were passed by the Ontario Legislature and in 1887, after the sale of the Company's bonds under an order of the Chancery Court the Federal Parliament incorporated the Cobourg, Blairton & Marmora Railway & Mining Co. to take over the property. The Municipality of Cobourg became, at one time a guarantor in further reorganization. Presently, operation of the miniature system ceased altogether and protracted litigation was the precursor of dissolution.

Thus did a budding nation in a constructive age behold a once famous railway rust into oblivion.

Another Glimpse.

The suggestion, mildly put forward at Weimar, that now Germany abolish the spy system of old Germany, came to nothing. But at about the same time a real manual of German espionage fell into the hands of a correspondent for an Italian newspaper—an amazingly ingenious code which delivered military information in the guise of commonplace business messages. With grim absurdity "sardines" or "oil" meant the English, "anchovies" the Canadians, "salmon" the French, and so on and so forth, an edible for each ally. Varieties of cheese stood for varieties of ordnance. Trade terms had military meanings. Simple domestic intelligence about a mythical "Alice" conveyed definite information about movements of armies. The cordial message "Alice, I greet you" told the reader in possession of the code that the British army had landed in France, and over the difficulty of unloading piece names, every town in the war zone was provided with the name of some other town unlikely to cause confusion. All of which permits an interesting glimpse of the spy system which new Germany is not at all inclined to abolish.

The average weight of a horse is 1,000 pounds.

LEGAL BIG "WIGS."

Judges' Clothes Are Costly In the Old Land.

In England judges of the High Court, who are the highest-paid legal officials, wear what are known as "full-bottom dress wigs." These wigs have long flaps at the sides that fall in front of each shoulder. Each flap is adorned with rows upon rows of curls.

The top of this type of wig is a mass of short, dirty grey, frizzly, upright hairs.

A High Court judge's wig costs anything from £10 to £20. It is made of bleached horse-hair, and will last for many years, although the services of a wig-maker are commissioned occasionally to recurl and re-frizzle the frizzy part.

Correspondingly shorter and smaller wigs are worn by lesser judges — those presiding over the county courts. They are termed "bob-wigs," reach just above the shoulders, and have no imposing sidepieces. Also, they have only two little vertical curls at each side, the rest of the wig being frizzled.

The least "bob-wigs" cost judges about £10 each, but cheaper ones can be bought for about £5.

Judges who try criminal cases are distinguished from those of civil judges by a little patch of black horse-hair on the top.

The neatest-looking wigs in the profession, and certainly the most comfortable to wear, are those donned by police magistrates. They are small and have two longitudinal curls over each ear.

A barrister who is dignified by the letters K.C. (King's Counsel) after his name wears an additional curl over each ear. Barrister's wigs cost about £5.

The robes of a High Court judge are gorgeous and imposing. They are made of rich silk and trimmed with ermine. The cost of these magnificent robes is over as much as £100, though they can be bought for about £60. County Court judges' robes carry, but never wear, large, three-cornered hats.

Judges who preside over lower courts wear much less gorgeous robes and do not carry three-cornered hats. A barrister's gown is made of black alpaca or some similar material, known as "stuff" in the legal profession. It is only when a barrister has become a K.C. that he may don a gown of silk.

For this reason a King's Counsel is often referred to as a "silk."—London Tit-Bits.

Ghost Causes Strike.

The strike weapon has been invoked for some very odd reasons, for instance, when in 1875 hundreds of the Warwickshire miners stopped work owing to the alleged presence in a disused shaft of a "lumitous boy." The strike lasted nearly a year, and cost £30,000, when it was proved that the "ghost" was nothing more than a collection of fungi.

A woman employed as a messenger at one of the collieries near Oswestry was the innocent cause of another strike.

As she commenced her day's work betimes she often met the miners on their way to the pit, and as the men considered it a bad omen to meet a woman first thing in the morning, trouble arose.

By threats and persuasion they tried to get the offending female to give up her job, and, failing in this, they went in a body to the manager and flatly refused to go down until the woman had been dismissed.

All the mill-girls in a certain Yorkshire town once refused to work because their employer had painted the windows of their workroom facing the street, thus shutting off their view. This infringement of feminine curiosity was vigorously protested against, and finally they triumphed, and the paint was removed.

Nature's Fireless Cooker.

Out in New Zealand when they want a bit of soup, or are ready to have a boiled dinner they don't bother their heads about starting the fire, and the most eloquent of salesmen could never sell them a gas range, for the women folks who dwell in Whakarewarewa—which is quite unpronounceable—have a fine ready-made fireless cooker in the shape of a boiling spring.

Undoubtedly the fire is there but it is so deep down in the heart of the earth that no one has to bother to kindle or stake it, and the water in the spring is always boiling hot, and the edges where the water is shallow are always set about with pots and kettles for the neighborhood.

At the Commercial Museum it is said that, while boiling springs occur in many parts of the world, it is the New Zealanders who use them as perpetual fireless cookers, and find this method cooking in hot water an excellent one.

As a matter of fact, it is the most modern and up-to-date of all ways of preparing food, that of packing it in utensils and then setting them in boiling water, but with the New Zealanders it is the oldest method because it is the way provided for them by nature herself.

"North Sea Gibraltar"

Naval Wall Flower in War

And Now a White Elephant

HELIGOLAND, naval wall flower during the world war, now seems as much of a military white elephant as the German battleships.

The fortifications, built to defend the entrance to Kiel canal will be dismantled, despatches state, and the British propose to use left over Allied and German explosives to blast away the towering rocks which make the island so highly strategic.

Nature has been unkind to this little island of fairy tales and shoreline, with its quaint, kindly folk and their queer customs. The sea all but washed it away, brought shoals of fishes but wafted them back across the channel, cut the island in two, but was unkindest of all, perhaps, when it gave about a mythical "Alice" conveyed definite information about movements of armies. The cordial message "Alice, I greet you" told the reader in possession of the code that the British army had landed in France, and over the difficulty of unloading piece names, every town in the war zone was provided with the name of some other town unlikely to cause confusion. All of which permits an interesting glimpse of the spy system which new Germany is not at all inclined to abolish.

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Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee ovr work

The Napanee Express

Madame Roland in England.

This Great French Woman Admired British Democracy

LIKE Bonaparte, and every other cultured person of the time, Madame Roland had read Delolme's book on the British Constitution through and through. In various letters to Sophie she alludes to it with admiration, saying that it had inspired her with understanding and love of England. This admiration of England and things English was common enough in France at the end of the eighteenth century, and anyone pretending to education could read English books and was familiar with English history and English literature. The history of the seventeenth century was especially studied, for the republican interlude which established the people's sovereignty was a very interesting precedent to young reformers, who were careful to note that once their authority was acknowledged, the said people had gladly given their allegiance to a constitutional monarch. This happy English concordance between democratic and absolute government was attractive to some minds, but the more dogmatic of the Girondins preferred to flirt with the idea of a monarchical republic such as Mably had outlined. Some of the men whom the Girondins had in their train had been in England and were saturated with English ideas. Brissot lived for two years in Brompton, "a little village outside London," well away from the fogs, and had worked there at journalism. Danton stayed for a while in Liverpool as tutor. Marat as a poor medical student had lived in Edinburgh, Newcastle, Oxford, and Dublin. Madame Roland bought herself a "stout muslin dress" for London, as being more suitable than a silk one, packed up a few other clothes, and on the first of July, 1784, left Amiens for Boulogne.

The land of England was seen to be divided by "quick hedges," "whence result compartments which give to the whole the enchanting appearance of a vast and magnificent garden." There were flowers in front of the cottages and paths along roads for the convenience of people on foot. "It is evident that man, whatever he may be, is here reckoned something, and that a handful of rich people does not constitute the nation."

One exciting afternoon they went to the Parliament House—she says that the young Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, introduced the India Bill. Madame Roland was told that the point of the bill was to take absolute power away from the East India Company and vest it in the crown. It seemed to her that the frequently abused their power by making peace or war without reference to the Home Government. Mr. Fox proposed that a commission should be appointed for the management of Indian affairs. The question occupied all English minds at the moment, but, naturally enough, Madame Roland, in spite of her theoretical interest in Caribbean and Hindoos, did not find it very interesting. They were quite glad to get out of the British House of Commons and walk across St. James' Park to Mr. Townley's house, to see his beautiful collections of classical antiquities.

The weeks in England went all too soon, and just before leaving, Madame Roland, feeling perhaps that she had not derived enough instruction from her tour, jotted down a few more observations such as the fact that in England knives and forks are left on the plate and changed during a meal as often as the plate; that it is usual to remove the cloth from the dinner-table after dinner and to sit round "a naked table" of valuable wood. With scientific regret in her heart and a jumble of information in her mind, Madame Roland drove to Dover and embarked in the midst of a thunderstorm for her native land. The visit to England had been an unqualified success. — From "Madame Roland," by Mrs. Pope-Hennessy.

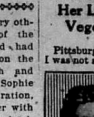
Thackeray's Notebook.

Turning the pages of Thackeray's notebook for "The Virginians," even if one could not afford to own such a treasure for manuscript collectors, would be highly interesting to anybody familiar with the novel. There are several pages of notes on the history and manners of the period, including a reminder of Queen Caroline's bad spelling, a description of King George's manners, notes about snuff-coaches, Holland, colonial warfare, and various other points that the author felt it would be well to remember as his story developed. Here and there he made a pen and ink sketch by the way, ranging from a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland to a sailor in the costume of 1761 and two men in wigs and capes watching a horse race. Some of the material in the notebook was evidently discarded by the author in writing the novel.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. Jas. Rohrberg, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrberg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write a confidential letter to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington
To Wit:

By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Warden and Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1919, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes and the costs as therein set forth, I hereby give notice, that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the aforesaid taxes and costs, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 25th Day of October, and the following Monday, if necessary,

at the present year of A.D. 1919, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and in compliance with the provisions of "the Assessment Act".

The public will please remember that this is a strictly CASH SALE. Private Sales will be accepted unless at par and marked by the bank upon which they are drawn. Non-patented, or any lands in which the Crown has an interest, will be sold subject to those provisions.

J. Ed. Harrison,
Warden.

W. J. Shannon,
Treasurer County Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, June 21st, 1919.

First published in The Napanee Express and The Napanee Beaver, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1919. 30-13b

Township of Denbigh

Con	Lot	Area	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
E R	35	Pat 100	1915-16-17-18	88 96	82 75	811 69
E R	36	Pat 100	1915-16-17-18	8 96	2 75	11 69
E R	40	Pat 100	1915-16-17-18	17 92	2 75	20 67
E R	17	18 Pat 200	1915-16-17-18	57 60	6 44	64 04
5	15	Pat 100	1915-16-17-18	28 81	3 22	32 03
6	15	Pat 100	1915-16-17-18	28 81	3 22	32 03

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER

E R	14	Pat 100	1916-17-18	8 60	2 75	11 35
2	22	23 n p 143	1916-18	9 79	5 25	15 04
3	6	7 n p 200	1915-16-17-18	17 92	5 45	23 36
15		1 Pat 100	1916-17-18	12 31	2 86	15 12

TOWNSHIP OF ASHBY

2	2	Pat 100	1916-17-18	10 38	2 76	13 14
3	2	3 Pat 200	1916-17-18	20 76	5 52	26 28
16	8	½ 6 n p 50	1916-17-18	6 77	2 75	9 52

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR

1	pt of	21 Pat 1 ac	1915-17-18	38 03	3 45	41 48
4	e ½ of	6 Pat 75	1915-16	7 29	2 75	10 04
4	pt of	10 Pat ½ ac	1913-14-15-17	41 17	5 53	46 70
11	11	12 13 Pat 363	1915-16-17	45 27	8 63	53 90

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA

R A	43	44 Pat 200	1915-16-17	29 01	5 73	34 74
R A		17 Pat 100	1912-13-14-18	57 52	3 91	61 46

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM

12		29 n p 100	1916-17-18	12 95	2 82	15 77

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD

Village of Erinsville.

2	s e side Tullow St.	Pat ¼ ac	1915-16 17	8 38	2 75	11 13

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN

1	pt of	10 Pat ⅛ ac	1915-16-17-18	26 47	3 16	29 63
1	pt of	10 Pat ⅜ ac	1916-17-18	9 72	2 75	12 47

TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN

4	pt of	32 Pat 2-5ac	1916-17	6 69	2 75	9 44
6	pt of	27 Pat 1 ac	1916-17	24 48	3 11	27 59

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH

13	e s Main St	Pat ¼ ac	1914-15	53 78	3 85	57 63

VILLAGE OF BATH

2	cor. Main and Ch. Sts	Pat 1-5ac	1916-17-18	80 54	4 51	85 05

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Wilson's Hardware Store

Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars

PREPARE NOW
for the canning season

Improved Crown FRUIT JARS
(in all sizes.)
Diamond Seal Tight Rubber Rings.
Galvanized Screw Tops.

REMEMBER
Success in Canning depends on Air Tight Jars.
We have them.

D. B. WILSON
(Successor to John Fennell)
'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
0-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

New Store on Dundas St.,
Next to Miller's Livery.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Hog Feed, Feed Flour, etc.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

SYMINGTON'S
Is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS
Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS
Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT. 50-tf

FOR SALE
The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 30tf

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
41 tf

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing
Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED
by a Practical Photographer, at
THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.
ENLARGING COPYING

NEW GARAGE!
Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars
Independent of any special car.
Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.
DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.
Your patronage solicited.
J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.
Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Notice !

For good Vinegar for your pickles, also Spices, go to **R. W. KELLY'S**. . .He keeps the best.

Harvesters.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are running the usual Harvesters' Excursions to Western Canada on August 12th and 14th. See adv. on another page.

Hogs Wanted.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will ship Hogs on Monday, August 4th. Will pay highest market price.

S. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Boyes Grocery.

For summer camping : Potted Meats, Salmon, Sardines, Tuna Fish, Lobster, Shrimps, Kippered Herring, Olives, Pickles, Fancy Cake, of all kinds, lemons, oranges and bananas, cooked Ham and Bologna.

G. W. BOYES,
'Phone 236. John St.

Recital.

The Sunday evening recitals by Prof. W. T. Baird, L.L.S.M., in Trinity church are becoming a feature of the evening service, and are attracting large congregations. Last Sunday evening's selections particularly showed fine authoritive execution. Special mention may be made of the "Chopin Nocturn" with its melodic beauty and warm harmonic coloring, it being an ideal piece as a prelude to a Sunday evening service. The Orpheus Male Quartet (Picton) rendered some very appropriate selections at both morning and evening services, their unaccompanied singing showing a good harmonic blend. The town of Napanee will welcome a return visit of this excellent quartet.

A full line of Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Chocolates, Cigars, and Tobaccos, **at NIXON'S DRUG STORE, Phone 284.**

When it became definitely known that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would open the Canadian National Exhibition this year the management at once got into touch with the official photographers in London and requested a profile photograph of him for reproduction on the Victory Year Medal to be awarded to the winners in the Agricultural and other sections of the Big Fair. The photo shown above was received after considerable delay, and immediately a cable was rushed back to this effect:

"A snake has been made. An official picture is desired. Ones you sent shows the Prince without hat or collar with khaki shirt collar turned in. Charming debabille, but hardly dignified enough."

Then came the answer:

"Sorry you dislike it. It's the Prince's favorite picture, taken with the Canadians in France and in every sense official."

And that is the reason why the People's Prince will appear on the Canadian National Exhibition 1919 medals, hatless, coatless and in the careless attire of the Fighting Man in France. He will open the Big Fair on Monday, August 25th.

Now is the time to paint that roof. Use Palmetto Rubber Paint for Galvanized or Rubberoid roofing. Guaranteed to last ten years. For sale at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Union service in Grace Church.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Union service in Grace Church.

Rev. Dr. Shorey will preach at both services on Sunday.

Tuesday, 8.00—Union prayer service in Trinity school room.

Rev. Dr. Shorey in charge.

Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

Special

Fresh caught White Fish, 20 cents per pound.

E. R. TODD
Market Meat Shop.

Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship Hogs on Saturday, August 2nd. Will pay $23.50 for select hogs. $3.00 to $4.00 off for Sows.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Go to M. Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings, wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rogers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

Fatal Result of Runaway.

Kingston, July 30—As the result of a runaway in which his skull was fractured, Eman Lakins, of Petworth, aged eighty-six, passed away this morning in the General Hospital. He was thrown heavily among rocks, his head striking a stone, he was rendered unconscious, and from the time of the accident on Monday afternoon he never regained consciousness.

McGrath—Lacey

A pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Assumption, Ernesville, on Wednesday, June 25th, when Margaret E. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lacey, Tamworth, was united in marriage to Mr. John J. McGrath, son of Mrs. M. McGrath, Marlbank. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Nicholson, M. C. The bride was daintily attired in Georgette Crepe, with Pearl Trimmings, and wore a white picture hat. The bridesmaid, Miss Annie G. Lacey, cousin of the bride, wore maize Crepe-de-Chine, with black hat. The groomsman was Mr. Bernard McGrath, brother of the groom. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold rosary, to the bridesmaid and to Mrs. Dennis Neville, who presided at the organ Pearl brooches, and to the groomsman a pearl tie pin. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a wedding breakfast was served to a number of guests.

For fresh Creamery Butter go to **M. W. KELLY'S** Grocery. He gets it in twice a week. Als Breakfast Bacon and Bologna.

Shire Horses In England.

Prices obtained for Shire horses of late at English sales show a decided revival of interest in the breed of draft horses which has for many years merited the best attention of heavy horse enthusiasts in all parts of the world. The best breeders of Shires have, in the past fifteen years, done wonders in the way of improving the quality of the breed, as is indicated by the action, bone, feet, and feathering of the individuals of to-day as compared with those of the times previous to 1903. At the same time stature and weight has been well maintained, and increased, in the average specimen of the breed, so that as a result no breed of horse is more popular with the man who wants to see heavy loads handled with facility under conditions such as exist in the big cities. At Newmarket $12,500 was paid for the two-years old stallion Lincoln John, and at the Duke of Westminster's sale at Eaton Home Farm $5,250 was paid for the three-year-old stallion Dollas Empire, and four other horses were disposed of at an average price of $1,800.

Americans In Canada.

"According to official figures the total number of Americans that have taken up residence in the Province of Alberta since 1905, including five months of the fiscal year 1918-19, reaches 256,093," observes the Argonaut, which continues.

"In 1905 the Province of Alberta was organized, and statistical information has been kept since that date of the immigration into the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan ranks second, with 226,330 immigrants, and Manitoba third, with 204,178,789. The largest immigration into Alberta from the United States came in 1909-10 and numbered 34,563; the smallest, in 1918-19, numbered 5,613.

"The total population of Alberta in 1916 was given officially as 496,525.

"The British immigration during the thirteen years since the province was organized was 73,082, and other than British 40,282, making a total of 113,364, as compared with 275,093 immigrants of American nationality. The predominance of the American immigrant over all other nationalities is nearly 70 per cent. Assuming that the proportion of immigrants from the United States residing in Alberta prior to the organization of the province was about the same as is now existing, the total American population in Alberta today is probably 325,000 out of the entire 496,525 population, or about 65 per cent. Of course, hundreds of Americans have taken up government land and have become naturalized, and many hundreds of immigrants have left the United States before they have completed their naturalization there. But the predominance of Americans in Alberta is very marked."

Jar Rings guaranteed free from any chemicals to spoil the flavor of your fruit, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Let Us Make Your Next
TAILOR-MADE SUIT
From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

10.30—Holy Communion.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Col. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M. C., will preach at both services.

$50.00 REWARD
For return of Chevrolet 1918 Model Touring Car, 1919 Ontario License No. 58900, Serial No. 8707

ISAAC N. ASSELSTINE,
R. M. D. No. 2
34bp NAPANEE, ONT

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

Taxicab Driver Became General in British Army.

In his last despatch—one of the most remarkable historical documents ever published, says the Manchester Guardian—Sir Douglas Haig pays a great tribute to the qualities which won the war for Britain, and which, as his despatches were displayed by men of all ranks of society, from the humblest to the highest.

"The life of the British Empire generally," he says, "has proved sound under the severest tests, and, while giving men whom it is an honor for any officer to command, has furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world."

"Promotion," he continues, "has been entirely by merit, and the highest appointments were open to the humblest, provided he had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge.

"Many instances could be quoted of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations have risen to important commands.

"A schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxicab driver and an ex-sergeant-major have commanded brigades.

"One editor has commanded a division and another held successfully the position of senior staff officer to a regular division.

"The undercook of a Cambridge college, a clerk to the Metropolitan Water Board, an insurance clerk, an architect's assistant and a police inspector became efficient general staff officers.

"A mess sergeant, a railway signaller, a coal miner, a market gardener, an assistant secretary to a haberdasher's company, a quartermaster sergeant and many private soldiers have risen to command battalions.

"Clerks have commanded batteries.

"A schoolmaster, a collier, the son of a blacksmith, an iron moulder, an instructor in tailoring, an assistant gas engineer, a grocer's assistant, as well as policemen, clerks and privates have commanded companies and acted as adjutants."

These remarkable facts show that no handicaps of birth or social environment can in the end prevent a man going forward and winning promotion, provided he develops those qualities which fit him to control others, to carry out responsible duties, and to fill efficiently positions of authority and command.

At the outset of the war, as Sir Douglas Haig states, our new troops, drawn as they were "from every sphere of life, from every profession, department, and industry of the British Empire, and thrust suddenly into a totally new situation full of unknown difficulties," were placed at a disadvantage "compared with the methodically trained enemy." "This disadvantage, however, was "overcome," and "young officers, whatever their previous education may have been," "learned their duties with enthusiasm and speed," and "accepted their responsibilities unflinchingly."

Helium Used In War.

Prof. McLellan of Toronto University, who was invited by the British Admiralty in 1915 to investigate the possibility of large scale production of helium, found large quantities available in natural gas in Ontario, and Western Canada, producible at a cost of a shilling per cubic foot. The United States also co-operated and gave large orders for machinery and plant. Thus the possibility of securing large supplies of helium was assured simultaneously with the practical details of production. Airships inflated with helium have been developed by the British navy and the progress made warrants the opinion that in another year large quantities of helium will be produced in Canada at a low price and helium-filled airships will be in service. Helium is a non-inflammable gas, less buoyant than hydrogen, but much safer. Before the war it cost from $1,500 to $6,000 per cubic foot.

"Elastica" Mixed Paints and Floor Enamels and Varnishes at **NIXON'S.**

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3rd

10.30 a.m.—Union service in Grace Church.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School in Trinity school rooms.
8.00 p.m.—Union service in Grace Church.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Union prayer service in Trinity school room.

Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D., in charge of all church services and prayer meeting.

British and Hun Gunners Used Different Methods Of Making Big Guns Work

THERE has been considerable discussion of the relative effectiveness of the German and British guns in naval engagements, and the fact that they probably used different methods is divulged in an article in the Scientific American. It says:—

"Considerable discussion has been going on in the British press of the respective gunnery results in the British and German navies, particularly at the Battle of Jutland. Critics of the British methods claim that the sinking of three of Beatty's battle cruisers in rapid succession proves that the German fire was more efficient. An explanation of this superiority is found in the supposition that the German salvos were 'bunched,' whereas the British were, relatively, scattered—that is to say, the British aimed to get no one hit in every salvo, whereas the Germans expected that some salvos would miss, but that several hits would be made in each salvo that did land.

"In explanation of the above it should be stated that no two guns of the same type can mark shoot exactly alike. This is due to slight but apparently unavoidable differences, which serve to scatter the shots from a broadside, say, of a dozen 12-inch guns. Some of the shots will drop over, others short of the target, and the extreme difference may be as much as 1,000 yards at great ranges. To correct this the guns are 'calibrated'—certain corrections are made and the sight adjusted. After a broadside of guns has been calibrated all the shots should, theoretically, fall on the same spot, though differences in the respective charges of powder may cause some dispersion in spite of calibration.

"However, let us suppose the calibration has been well done and that the powder is very uniform. In this case, if the range-finding is correct, and the gun-pointer expert, several shots of a salvo will land on the ship. Good. But if ranging is difficult and the gun-pointer is not quite up to form, the target will be missed altogether and not a shot will go home. Now it is these considerations that have made gunnery officers prefer to have some dispersion in their salvos; for if the shots are spread out over several hundred yards, the mean point of impact does not have to be exactly on the ship; in other words, although aim may be a little long or short, one or more shots will have a good chance to land.

"The British favor—or, at least, they used to favor—having a certain amount of dispersion in their broadside.

"Sir Percy Scott, the father of modern gunnery, and particularly of director-firing, once told the writer that when he took over a ship of new dreadnought, he did not calibrate the guns closely, believing that he could obtain better target results in this way.

"In the earlier stages of every engagement the German gunnery was good; but as soon as the British got 'on,' there was a rapid falling off in accuracy. This may be explained by the possibility that the German system of director-firing involved elaborate electrical connections, the breakage of which by lanidng shells disorganized the whole system. Or was it that German nerves were shaken by the burst of 13.5 and 15-inch shells?

"We are inclined to the belief that the comparative immunity of the German battleships from sinking, which only one was sunk, was due more to superior protection than to better gunnery. The High Seas Fleet was built for service in the North Sea, the Grand Fleet for possible service in far distant waters. Coal capacity and fighting space were sacrificed in the German ships for elaborate sub-division of the hull, heavy side armor and complete armored decks."

Shall We Humanize Women?

An eloquent lady, one of the leaders of the feminist movement, asked in thrilling tones the other day whether we were not all interested in the great cause of the humanization of women. "To which," says G. K. Chesterton in the New Witness of London, England, "the answer is that we are not; and it is possible that we preserve an equally detached attitude toward the doggishing of dogs, the elephantification of elephants, the gilding of gold, the painting of lilies, the transport of coals to Newcastle, and of water to the sea.

"Some of us have fancied that we would trace, even in the twilight time before the war, hints of something strangely human in the female appearance; an almost human look in the eyes, such as is so pathetic in the dog, or that almost automatic chimlery in the gestures which is so entertaining in the monkey. To these the humanization of women will come with less of a shock than it does to leaders of the woman's movement; especially the lady who dignified and glorified me by the remarkable phrase I have quoted.

"But without going all lengths with that lady, I should be prepared to suggest a compromise; in the form of a prayer for the humanization of some women. It is especially, of course, the health visitors and baby welfare workers, now being discussed in a correspondence in the New Statesman, whom I should like to see restored to the human shape. We do not merely urge the health visitor to pray heaven for a human heart. We urge her, with yet more earnest gesture of entreaty, to pray heaven for a human head."

The pickling season calls for Spices, Vinegar, bottle wax and pickle corks. You can get them at WALLACE'S, the leading grug store.

DOCTOR ADVISED HIM TO TAKE IT

A. F. Roberts, Successful Cattle Dealer, Gains 16 pounds in 60 Days Taking Tanlac

"One of the best doctors in Colorado advised me to take Tanlac, and it has not only overcome my troubles but I have gained sixteen pounds since I began taking it sixty days ago," says A. F. Roberts, who lives at Rocky Ford, Alberta, Canada, a few days ago.

Mr. Roberts is one of the largest cattle dealers in his section of the country, and before moving to Canada a short time ago, he had spent most of his life in Colorado, U. S. A.

"So I can now understand why Tanlac enjoys such wide popularity both in Canada and the United States," continued Mr. Roberts, "and since it has done me so much good, I know that it is a very dependable medicine, and deserves all the praise that is being given it. For the past two years I have suffered from stomach trouble, and when I commenced taking this Tanlac it was almost impossible for me to retain anything I ate. I was very nervous and never got a good night's sleep, and finally got so weak and run down that I was hardly able to get about. I often had dizzy spells, and was bothered a good deal with constipation.

"My physician certainly knew what he was talking when he prescribed Tanlac for me, for it has done the work for me, as I am as healthy and strong now as I ever was in my life. In fact it has done much more for me than I expected it would do. I have a fine appetite and everything I eat agrees with me perfectly and I never have the slightest sign of stomach trouble of any kind. I am no longer bothered with constipation, and never have those dizzy spells any more. I have regained all my strength, too, and that nervousness has left me, and I sleep like a log every night. In fact I am simply enjoying perfect health again, and I give Tanlac credit for it all.

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON. (advt)

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

The Napanee Branch Great War Veterans' Association of Canada,

BIDS YOU WELCOME HOME

Their local Headquarters and clubrooms are situated in the Harshaw Block, Dundas Street, while there are branches everywhere in Ontario and throughout the Dominion.

LINE UP WITH THE G. W. V. A. to maintain in civil life those ideals for which you fought in France and Belgium.

Join your own home County Branch now.

WONDERLAND

MONDAY
Special Feature,
All British production
The Woman Wins
The On-We-Glide Orchestra will furnish special music.

WEDNESDAY
WM. FOX presents
Your Favorite Actor
TOM MIX
—in—
Hell Roarin' Reform

Say yes, when your neighbor suggests you see this picture for it has more stunts and more comedy than you ever saw in one picture.

REGULAR ADMISSION,

Coming soon "MICKEY."

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Masters & Snider
Funeral Directors and Embalming
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone—Office 30, Residence 145. 8tf

BEANS ! BEANS ! BEANS !

M. B. Mills wants all your White Beans. Must be hand picked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices. 17-tf

SHINGLES
600,000
HIGH GRADE
WHITE and RED CEDAR.
It will pay you to see us before you buy.
W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller. 45tf

6c. - STRAND THEATRE - 6c.
House of First-Class Photo Plays.
- M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Friday and Saturday, August 1 and 2
Paramount Pictures present GEORGE BEBAN, in **"LOST IN TRANSIT,"** also 9th episode of **"THE SILENT MYSTERY."**

Monday and Tuesday, August 4 and 5
Triangle Fine Arts Pictures present NORMA TALMAGE, in **"THE MISSING LINK."** Also good 2 reel Keystone Comedy

Wednesday and Thur., August 6 and 7
Paramount Pictures present WALLACE REID, in **"MAN OF MUSIC MOUNTAIN."** Also good 2 reel Mack Sennett Comedy, **"THE VILLAGE CHESTNUT."**

6c. - STRAND THEATRE - 6c.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.
Best of Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

NEW SUITS
AT
$15.00
New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

We are Continually Surprised
to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.

We can test you and honestly advise whether an eye doctor is necessary, and generally save you dollars.

We are also expert in fitting the specialists prescriptions, saving you time and trouble in the city.—All latest shapes Round-Oval-Leaf, invisible bifocals, shell rims, etc.

Testing Free—A. F. CHINNECK
—at—
F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephone—Office 96, Residence 132.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-tf.

H. W. SMITH
(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

DR. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)
Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
Specialty—diseases of children.
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
Visits Tarker Tuesdays and Friday, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
'Phone 979. 22-1-y

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
'Phone 10. 15-3-m

NEW REPAIR SHOP!
Bring your Boots that need repairing to
J. O'Brien's Old Stand
west of Campbell House.
We have the machinery and supplies necessary to give you
First-Class Work
and we guarantee to please you.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.
No connection with any other firm.

Buy an Incubator from MILLS the Poultry man and hatch all the chicks you can this year to meet the great demand and high prices that are sure to follow the close of the war. Give your order for an incubator now and be ready before the hatching time comes. He sells the Cyphers hot air and the Buckeye hot water machines, the most reliable and satisfactory and self regulating hatchers on the market. Mills wants your surplus hens and chicks all the time. Fetch them in. Shop near Gleeson's coal yard. Canada food board license 7-714.

LIFT OFF CORNS!
Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!
A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.
Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

THE DOWER OF CANADA.

Mineral Wealth of Country Is Very Large.

Some years ago a Dominions Royal Commission was appointed to make a trade survey of the British Empire. Lord D'Abernon was chairman, six members represented the United Kingdom and each of the self-governing Dominions sent one delegate. Canada was represented by Sir George E. Foster, and Mr. Rider Haggard was one of the outstanding English members.

The commission visited all parts of the Empire, and had collected much of the necessary information when its work was interrupted by the war. In due course the special value of the survey as a branch of Empire intelligence was recognized, and the task of sifting and arranging the facts was resumed. The final report has been published in handy, cloth bound form, and can be obtained for 1s. 6d. from H. M. Stationery Office, London. The catalogue of Canadian resources of value to the Empire in peace and war is most interesting.

Of minerals, aside from the precious metals, Canada has a plentiful supply. Eighty per cent. of the world's production of raw asbestos is mined in the Dominion, and the industrial applications of this material are practically unlimited. Metallic cobalt is now being produced in Canada for high-speed steel, and for use in metal plating instead of nickel, which it resembles. The report says that in future it may be of great importance in the production of munitions of war. Canada is the chief source of the world's supply.

Canada in 1913 had the seventh largest production of refined copper, namely 34,300 tons. During the war this output was greatly enlarged. The Canadian production of pig-iron was also considerable; no less than 823,000 tons. Of late years, owing to the increase of electrical installations, there has been a great demand for mica. Canada is one of the chief sources of the world's supply, mining in 1913, 7,000 cwts. of the best sheet mica. Canada and India can meet the whole of the demand within the Empire.

Canada also provides the bulk of the world's nickel supply, producing in war years some 30,000 tons. Sulphur is procured in large quantities from pyrites, and we have notable deposits of molybendum, which has great metallurgical importance. One cannot read the report without being impressed with the enormous natural strength of the British Empire. Raw materials abound everywhere, but the dower of Canada is priceless.

Provincial Grants to Education.

During the session of the Ontario Legislature, just ended, votes were passed for the spending of additional sums of money in connection with public education. Among the more important items were:—

(1) To assist consolidated schools $100,000, to be used for transportation and to increase the grants to these schools, as well as paying for agricultural teachers.

(2) For medical and dental inspection in the Public and Separate School $20,000. This work, it is stated, will be carried on through the Women's Institutes.

(3) For technical education, the major portion of which is directed to be used for industrial and technical education, day and evening classes, grants and contingencies, $214,400. Of this amount $14,000 is for salaries of organizers.

(4) For each of the Normal Schools at Toronto, Ottawa, London, Hamilton, North Bay, Peterboro and Stratford, $7,000 for plant laboratories for the better studying of horticulture and botany.

(5) For Rural and Separate Schools general grants and contingencies, $250,000, largely with view to the bettering of teachers' salaries.

(6) For academic courses for training returned soldiers for teachers, $10,000.

(7) For agricultural and horticultural grants for school boards, teachers and inspectors in Public and Separate Schools, $53,000. This is additional to the Dominion grant devoted to this purpose.

(8) For assisting in providing community halls, $2,000.

(9) For the National Institute for the Blind, $30,000.

N.P.—The total amount voted for education was $3,424,547.

The Salmon Pach.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack of 1917 was 3,847,435 cases, of which 2,705,000 cases came from Alaska, 1,557,435 from British Columbia, 1,850,000 from Puget Sound and 576,00 from Columbia river.

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor Records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

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2-6

UNITED FARMERS' COMPANY ESTABLISHING VAST TRADE

In a few months Co-operative Company has captured about One-fifth of Business at Union Stock Yards—System is Appreciated

A FOUR-MONTH-OLD GIANT

In ten years the farmers of Ontario have learned a lot—some of it about other people; a good deal of it about themselves. They have proceeded from self-discovery to action, and to co-operative action, at that. With what success? one asks. For illustration let us instance the case of only one branch of the many involved in the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, that of the branch marketing live stock on the Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Since the middle of February, when the first animal passed through its hands, it has built up within a period of slightly over five months, a volume of business that is approximately in value the enormous sum of four million dollars. At the end of June, or 4½ months after its inception, it had transacted business to the amount of almost three million dollars.

BASED ON GOOD FAITH

"Yes, the growth of our business has been remarkable," said Mr. Fulforth, when I called on him at the yards to get definite information as to transactions. "In February we handled thirty-three carloads; in May 356 carloads passed through our hands. Our February business was worth about $80,000, whereas the transaction in May represented the ten ons of well over one million dollars.

In February our company sold slightly over 3 per cent. of all the cars of stock arriving at the yards; in the month of June our share of the carloads received at the yards was almost twenty per cent. while during July we have been getting a daily average of about ninety carloads."

In what basis does this enormous trade rest? Almost entirely upon one man's trust in another; in the belief of the man on the farm, up at Dalton or down at Jarvis, that the company in Toronto, being his company, will give him its fullest service, will find for his cattle the highest market and will return to him the full proceeds, less the necessary percentage for handling.

SHIPPER GETS ALL DETAILS

And his faith is justified. I saw for myself, and closely examined, the pro-rated sheet that goes out to every man who consigns an animal to the Farmers' Company. Let Mr. Fulforth explain it:

"Here's Hugh Livingston, up near Strathroy, for instance," he said, changing slightly the surname on the sheet. "He sent two pigs down in a carload-lot from that station. Here is a copy of his sheet, which went out to him, dated, by to-day's mail. It shows everything about the transaction he might wish to know: The class of animal, the weights on shipment, the weights on arrival, and at sale, the price per pound, and the total proceeds, each item of the expenses involved in the sale, the consignor to whom the detailed statement of the shipment has gone, and the net price that is being sent to him from the sale of his two animals. There the whole transaction is down in figures, and he personally gets that record quite as soon as the man who was responsible for the whole carload can get his statement. If 20 or 30 men combine to fill a car with individual shipments, these records go out to every single consignor."

"THIS IS HIS COMPANY"

"Can the farmer himself come down here and see his stuff sold?" I asked.

"Certainly. Isn't it his stuff, and isn't this his own company? Are we not his employees? The only can he come to see his stuff sold; he can come right into this office and see the full records of any transaction that has been put through since the company was formed. And that is as it should be. That man up at some little country station puts his few head, worth perhaps a thousand dollars, in a car. Off they go. He can't get them back and he has to trust us to sell them as if he were here watching us. That element of trust is at the bottom of all real farming. If it is lacking, then the venture cannot become the success it was meant to be."

FARMERS' CLUB CONSIGNMENT

As might be expected, a great many of the consignments of live stock to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company come from sister, or kindred, organizations in rural sections—organizations such as farmers' clubs that recognize the United Farmers of Ontario as their parent and governing body. In the case of club consignments every often a man is sent with the car, or cars, to help in the identification of the animals that represent so many owners. It is due to the company, however, that the Farmers' Co-operative Company's branch at the Union Stock Yards will handle only the consignments of clubs or individual farmers.

"We are here to sell anything that is sent to us," said Mr. Fulforth. "We recognize that in many localities there are veteran drovers, who have been buying there for years. They have given the farmers a square deal and have made friends, and it is quite easy to understand that their farmer-customers desire to ship through these men. There are instances where the Farmers' Club, instead of competing against and driving out the local buyer, has secured his services as its manager; he goes on buying and shipping as before but he has become one of the circle. I could name several very old and expert drovers who are now transacting business at shipping points for the local farmers' organizations."

A WORD TO THE WISE, IN ADVANCE.

As Mr. Fulforth was making the above statement the telephone at his elbow interrupted his remarks. I could not hear the other voice, but I gathered a deal from what I could hear:

"Yes, I know your voice. Send them right along. Veal calves are down quite a lot; one and a half to two dollars. No. Advise them to hold that until next week. We could sell it to-morrow, but I'd advise you to hold till next week. From that much I gathered the trend of the conversation.

"That was the secretary of the [illegible]D.— Farmers' Club calling up about a shipment," explained Mr. Fulforth. "They get the market quotations, of course, but they generally call us up before they ship. I should say that we have 50 such calls per day, most of them from club secretaries, etc.

GRREAT FUTURE OPENING

Coming to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company from the great Grain Growers' Co-operative organization in Winnipeg, Mr. Fulforth has brought to it ripe seasoned judgment as to the adaptability to co-operative action of the Ontario farmer as compared with his western colleague. His remarks in this respect were reassuring. "They were a bit slow in starting down here," he said, "but the manner in which they have taken hold of the scheme and the extension of business have been phenomenal. I don't know but that our work here, considering the progress in one or five months, is even more remarkable than that accomplished in the West. Here, at this end, we have just begun to touch the fringe of our possibilities in Ontario; it is most staggering when one sits down quietly and contemplates the almost illimitable future of this great farmers' organization."

Comparative Statement of Business of United Farmers' Co-operative Company

Covering transactions at Union Stock Yards from February 15 to June 28th, 1919.

Month.	No. of Days.	Cash.	Total.	Cars per week.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Amount.
February	2	33	16½		460	.....	782	178	$ 78,919.52
March	4	159	39¾		2,377	.....	4,122	1,328	404,847.49
April	5	250	62¾		3,451	869	6,288	271	656,712.31
May	5	356	71½		5,750	1,288	7,003	467	1,007,931.89
June	4	299	74¾		4,178	998	5,639	741	722,936.92
Total	.....	1,097	....	16,216		3,155	23,864	1,601	$2,871,348.13

The volume of business for July is not given in this statement but its value may be estimated from Mr. Fulforth's statement that, in July, the company handled a daily average of about 90 car loads of live stock, as compared with 71 in May and 74 in June.

Locke's Inspiration.

Readers of William J. Locke's story "The Rough Road," will be interested to know how it came to be written. We quote from Mr. Locke's own words: "One evening a couple of months after I had finished "The Red Planet" I was tearing my hair and saying that this time I really had come to the end of things and would never again have the ghost of an idea for another book, when my wife, who was sitting on the divan in the drawing-room playing unconcernedly with our little Pekingese—she had heard this cry of wolf so many times before—addressed the little beast in the maudlin tone of which we both are guilty: 'Why doesn't he write a nice book about you, darling?' Whereupon I clapped my hand to my forehead and cried: 'I will. I'll write a story about a man brought up like that damn dog and pitched into the war!' And I went straight into my study and set to work on the scheme. It may also be of interest to know that the central episode of the rescuing of Jeanne's fortune from the well in No Man's Land is an incident that actually happened in practically every detail. It was told me long before I thought of 'Dogrie' by the intelligence officer who went to the billet to get confirmation of the apparent looter and deserter's extraordinary story. The only difference was that the real original Tommy wasn't wounded."

THE LYONS FAIR.

Showing of Canada at the Historic Exhibition.

The British Dominions have earned particular credit at the Lyons Fair, and so successful has been the effect of their enterprise that we may expect their regular appearance in the future. There is, of course, every reason why Canada should be especially welcome. It was the intrepid French explorers, Jacques Cartier, Frontenac and Champlain, who, in the 16th century, first settled in Canada, and the bonds of custom, language and history form an additional tie. Canada's participation is largely due to the active co-operation and help of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mr. Sifton—all of whom are now in France as members of the British Peace Delegation. The Dominion exhibits—including those of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways—occupy 72 stands, covering the manufactures or industries of sixty firms. Agricultural machinery forms a prominent display in this section.

The Canadian manufacturers have set themselves the task of capturing German trade. In the case of lumber, the principal supply of which had previously been acquired by the Germans, the Canadians have established plants at Trail, B.C.; tungsten, necessary for the hardening of metals, another German monopoly, has been found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon. The display of commercial minerals covers 267 varieties, and includes several specimens of asbestos. Quebec now furnishes 80 per cent. of the world's supplies of this commodity. The largest output of nickel comes from Ontario. The Province of British Columbia will soon house the immense shipbuilding yards of Yarrow (Ltd.), of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who are moving to Canada mainly to avail themselves of the unlimited supply of timber there, and also, no doubt, on account of labor troubles at home.

Considering that this is the first time that Canada has participated, in the Lyons Fair, the Dominion's display is altogether commendable. Much of the success is unquestionably due to the energy shown in the undertaking by the Export Associa-

tion of Canada, of British Columbia House, Regent street, London. Another asset has been the presence of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Wendell McL. Clarke, as superintendent. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure a really good display — and has succeeded. The Canadians have had more advertising in France than any other foreign nation, and it has been due to the efforts of the General Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific and the Western Lines Railways, Sergeant Ralkie.

The Canadian exhibits range from condensed milk, shown in attractive form by the Laing Produce & Storage Co., Ltd., of Brockville, and canned vegetables and fruits and the macaroni of the Dominion Canners Co., of Hamilton, to the massive engineering plant of the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., of Smith's Falls, and the railway cars and bridge beams of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., of Montreal. Some remarkably good specimens of agricultural machinery are in view from the workshops of Maxwells, Lt., of St. Mary's; the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., of Smith's Falls; Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Ltd., of Orillia; and the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Iron and steel manufactures are shown by E. T. Wright & Co., Ltd., of Hamilton; the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont.; electrical supplies by the Canadian Electrical Co., Ltd., of Montreal; axes, edged tools, saws, and farming implements by the Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of St. Catharines; iron and steel products by the Steel Co. of Canada; white lead and lead products by both Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., of Montreal, and the Pacific White Lead Co., Ltd., while the textile trades are represented by the Montreal Cottons, Ltd., and the Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., also of Montreal.

Some very beautiful and remarkably low-priced wall papers are displayed by the firm of Staunton, Ltd., of Toronto; if these could be introduced into the United Kingdom there would be a great demand for them. It is understood, however, that in the present condition of the trade the entry of these beautiful Canadian products is impossible.

The ready-made houses shown by W. H. White, of Montreal, are extremely well designed, and there should be a large demand for them by settlers in Canada. They would also be welcome in France.

Visit Nixon's Ice Cream Parlor and Confectionery. Call and refresh you. City Dairy Ice Cream Bricks. **NIXON'S DRUG STORE, Phone 284.**

Children Cry
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Any record will play on the Aeolian-Vocalian Phonograph.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens. All styles for sale at WALLACE'S.

Dry Goods Cut Price Sale
From June 27th to July 31st

Ladies' corsets, reg. $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, Sale Price 98c, $1.25, $1.50.
Ladies' House Dresses, reg. $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, Sale Price $1.25, $1.39, $1.69.
Ladies' Lisle Hose, 25c up.
Men's Overalls and Pants, sale $1.45 up.
Men's fine underwear, sale 50c up.
Men's Shirts, Sale 75c up.
Children's Middies, sale 25c. up.
Children's Dresses, sale 35c up
Ladies' Vests, sale 15c up.
Ladies' Skirts and Middies, sale 98c up.
Ladies' Silk Waists, sale $1.50 up.
Ladies' Voile Waists, sale 75c up.
Coats' Thread, reg. 8c, sale on Saturdays only, 5c.
5000 yds. Print, reg. 30c., sale 20c yd.
5000 yds. White Cotton, sale 18c., 20c.
3000 yds Voile, sale 25c yd.
Men's and Women's Raincoats 40 per cent off.

Also Dishes, Glassware, Agateware, At very Low Prices.
It will pay you to drop in and get a bargain.

J. E. YARED,
Opposite Royal Hotel, NAPANEE.

15,000 Men Wanted IN **Western Harvest Fields**
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Plus half a cent per mile beyond.
Return, half a cent per mile if to Winnipeg, plus $18.00.
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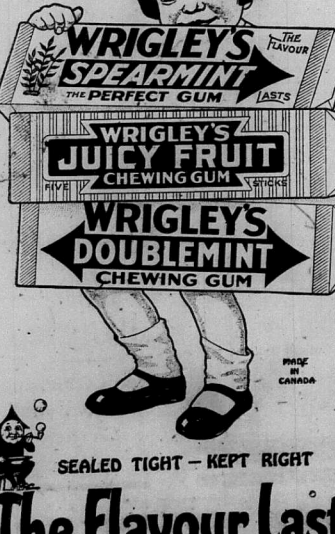

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The Flavour Lasts

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada
"Going Trip West"—$12 to WINNIPEG. "Return Trip East"—$10 from WINNIPEG.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
August 12th	From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Bracebridge-Peterboro' Line. From stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From stations Toronto to Parry Sound, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon to Roboaygeon, inclusive.
August 14th	From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS FROM TORONTO
Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents. W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

Long Live The King

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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The man touched a bell. "Tell his majesty," he said to the servant who appeared, "that his messenger is here."

The servant bowed and withdrew. Nikky found the wait that followed trying. He thought of Hedwig, and of the little crown prince. Suddenly he knew that he had no right to attempt this thing. He had given his word, almost his oath, to the king, to protect and watch over the boy. And here he was, knowing now that mischief was afoot, and powerless. He cursed himself for his folly.

Then Karl came in. He came alone, closing the door behind him. Nikky and his companion bowed, and Nikky surveyed him through his goggles. The same mocking face he remembered, from Karl's visit to the summer palace, the same easy, graceful carriage, the same small mustache. He was in uniform and apparently in a comparatively gracious mood. He had been drinking, but he was not intoxicated. He was slightly flushed, his eyes were abnormally bright. He looked, for the moment, rather amiable. Nikky was to learn later on, how easily his smile hardened to a terrifying grin.

He ignored Nikky's companion. "You brought a letter?"

Nikky bowed, and the other man held it out. Karl took it.

"The trip was uneventful?"

"Yes, sire."

"A bad night for it," Karl observed, and glanced at the letter in his hand. "Was there any difficulty at the frontier?"

"None, sire."

Karl tore the end off the envelope. "You will remain here tonight," he said. "Tomorrow morning I shall send dispatches to the city. I hope you have petrol. These fellows here—" But he did not complete the sentence. He inserted two royal fingers into the envelope and drew out—Nikky's cigarette papers!

For a moment there was complete silence in the room. Karl turned the papers over.

It was then that his face hardened into a horrible grin. He looked up, raising his head slowly.

"What is this?" he demanded, very quietly.

"The letter, sire," said Nikky. "I—"

"The letter! Do you call these a letter?"

Nikky drew himself up. "I have brought the envelope which was given me."

Without a word Karl held out papers and envelope to the other man, who took them. Then he turned to Nikky, and now he raised his voice. "Why did you get this—boax?" he demanded.

"At the cathedral, from the man Niburg."

"You lie!" said Karl. Then, for a moment, he left Nikky and turned on his companion in a fury. He let his royal rage beat on that unlucky individual while the agent stood, white and silent. At until it was over, and Karl, spent with passion, was pacing the floor, did Nikky venture a word.

"If this is not what your majesty expected," he said, "there is perhaps an explanation."

Karl wheeled on him. "Explanation!"

"The man Niburg was attacked, early last evening, by three men. They bent him badly, and attempted to rob him. His story to me, sire. He believed that they were after the letter, but that he had preserved it. It is, of course, a possibility that, while he lay stunned, they substituted another envelope for the one he carried."

Karl tore the envelope from the agent's hands and inspected it carefully. Evidently, as with the agent, the story started a new train of thought. Nikky drew a long breath. After all, there was still hope that the early morning shooting would have another target than himself.

Karl sat down, and his face relaxed. It was stern, but no longer horrible. "Tell me this Niburg's story," he commanded.

"He was walking through the old city," Nikky commenced, "when three men fell on him. One, a large one, knocked him insensible and then went through his pockets. The others—"

"Strange!" said Karl. "If he was insensible, how does he know all this?"

"It was his story, sire," Nikky explained. But he colored. A companion, who was with him, ran away."

"This companion," Karl queried. "A dark, heavy fellow, was it?"

"No. Rather a pale man, blond. A—" Nikky checked himself.

But Karl was all suavity. "So," he said, "while Niburg was unconscious the large man took the letter, which was sealed, magically opened it, extracted its contents, replaced them with—this, and then sealed it again!"

The king turned without haste to a drawer in his desk, and opened it. He was smiling. When he faced about again, Nikky saw that he held a revolver in his hand. Save that the agent had taken a step forward, nothing in the room had changed. And yet, for Nikky everything had changed.

Nikky had been a reckless fool, but he was brave enough. He smiled, a better smile than Karl's twisted one.

"I have a fancy," said King Karl, "to manage this matter for myself. Keep back, Kaiser. Now, my friend, you will give me the packet of cigarette papers you carry."

Resistance would do no good. Nikky brought them out, and Karl's twisted smile grew broader as he compared them with the ones the envelope had contained.

"You see," he said, "you show the hand of the novice. You should have

"You Show the Hand of the Novice."

thrown these away. But, of course, all your methods are wrong. Why, for instance, have you come here at all? You have my man—but that I shall take up later. We will first have the letter."

But here Nikky stood firm. Let them find the letter. He would not help them. But again he cursed himself. There had been a thousand hiding places along the road—but he must bring the incriminating thing with him, and thus condemn himself!

Now commenced a curious scene, curious because one of the actors was Karl of Karnia himself. He seemed curiously loath to bring it assistance, did Karl. Or perhaps the novelty of the affair appealed to him. And Nikky's resistance to search, with that revolver so close, was short lived.

Even while he was struggling, Nikky was thinking. Let them get the letter, if they must. Things would at least be no worse than before. But he resolved that no violence would tear from him the place where the messenger was hidden. Until they find got that, he had a chance for life.

They searched his cap last. Nikky, panting after that strange struggle, saw Kaiser take it from the lining of his cap, and pass it to the king.

Karl took it. The smile was gone now, and something ugly and terrible had taken its place. But he, too, faded as he looked at the letter.

It was a blank piece of note paper.

* * * * *

With the approach of the anniversary of his son's death, the king grew increasingly restless. Each year he determined to put away this old grief, and each year, as his bodily weakness increased, he found it harder to do so.

On other years he had had the crown prince with him as much as possible on this dreary day of days. But the crown prince was exiled, in disgrace. Not even for the coronation of his small presence could stern discipline be relaxed.

Annunciata was not much comfort to him. They had always differed, more or less, the truth being, perhaps, that she was too much like the king ever to sympathize fully with him. Both were arrogant, determined, obstinate. And those qualities, which age was beginning to soften in the king, were now, in Annunciata, in full strength and blooming.

But there was more than fundamental similarity at fault. Against her father the archduchess held her unhappy marriage.

And now, secretly willing that Hedwig should marry Karl, she was ready to annoy him by objecting to it.

On the day after her conversation with General Mettlich, she visited the king. It was afternoon. The king had spent the morning in his study, propped with pillows as was always the case now, working with a secretary. The secretary was gone when she entered, and he sat alone.

He had passed a trying day. Once having broken down the chancellor's barrier of silence, the king had insisted on full knowledge, with the result that he had sat, aghast, amid the ruins of his former complacency. The country and the smaller cities were comparatively quiet, so far as demonstrations against the government were concerned. But suggestionably they plotted. As for the capital, it was a seething riot of sedition, from the reports. A copy of a newspaper, secretly printed and more secretly circulated, had brought fire to the king's eyes. It lay on his knees as his daughter entered.

"Well, father," she said, looking down at him, "how do you feel?"

"Sit down," he said. The question as to his health was too perfunctory to require reply.

Annunciata sat, with a jingling of chains. She chose a straight chair, and faced him, very erect.

"How old is Hedwig?" demanded the king.

"Nineteen."

"Hedwig is old enough to marry. Her grandmother was not nineteen when I married her."

"It would be better," said Annunciata, "to marry her while she is young, before she knows any better."

"Any better than what?" inquired the king testily.

"Any better than to marry at all."

The king eyed her. She was not, then, even attempting to hide her claws. But he was an old bird, and not to be caught in an argumentative cage.

"There are several possibilities for Hedwig," he said. "I have gone into the matter pretty thoroughly. As you know, I have had this on my mind for some time. It is necessary to arrange things before I—go."

The king, of course, was neither asking nor expecting sympathy from her, but mentally, and somewhat grimly, he compared her unmoved face with that of his old friend and chancellor, only a few nights before.

"It is a regrettable fact," he went on, "that I must leave, as I shall, a sadly troubled country. But for that—" he paused. But for that, he meant, he would gladly go. He needed rest. His spirit, still so alive, chafed daily more and more against its worn body. He believed in another life, did the old king. He wanted the hearty handclasp of his boy again. Even the wife who had married him against her will had grown close to him in later years. He needed her too. A little rest, then, and after that a new life, with those who had gone ahead.

"A sadly troubled country," he repeated.

"All countries are troubled. We are no worse than others."

"Perhaps not. But things are changing. The old order is changing. The spirit of unrest—I shall not live to see it. You may, Annunciata. But the day is coming when all thrones will totter. Like this one."

Now at last he had pierced her armor. "Like this one!"

"That is what I said. Rouse yourself, Annunciata. Leave that little boudoir of yours, with its accursed clocks and its heat and its fub-dubbery, and see what is about you! Discontent! Revolution! We are hardly safe from day to day. Do you think that what happened nine years ago was a flash that died as it came? Nonsense. Read this!"

He held out the paper and she put on her pince-nez and read its headings, a trifle disdainfully. But the next moment she rose, and stood in front of him, almost as pale as he was. "You allow this sort of thing to be published?"

"No. But it is published."

"And they dare to say things like this? Why, it—it is—"

"Exactly. It is, undoubtedly." He was very calm. "I would not have troubled you with it. But the situation is bad. We are rather helpless."

"Not—the army, too?"

"What can we tell? These things spread like fire. Nothing may happen for years. On the other hand, tomorrow—!"

The archduchess was terrified. She had known that there was disaffection about. She knew that in the last few years precautions at the palace had been increased. Sentries were doubled. Men in the uniforms of lackeys, but doing no labor, were everywhere. But with time and safety she had felt secure.

"Of course," the king resumed, "things are not as bad as that paper indicates. It is the voice of the few, rather than the many. Still, it is a voice."

Annunciata looked more than her age now. She glanced around the room as though, already, she heard the mob at the doors.

To return to the matter of Hedwig's marriage," said the king. "I—"

"Marriage! When our very lives are threatened!"

"I would be greatly honored," said the king, "if I might be permitted to finish what I was saying."

She had the grace to flush.

"Under the circumstances," the king resumed, "Hedwig's marriage takes on great significance—great political significance."

For a half-hour then, he talked to her. More than for years, he unbosomed himself. He had tried. His ministers had tried. Taxes had been lightened; the representation of the people increased, until, as he said, he was only nominally a ruler. But discontent remained. Some who had gone to America and returned with savings enough to set themselves up in business, had brought back with them the American idea.

Annunciata listened to the end. She felt acutely for those who would better themselves by discontent and its product, revolt. She felt only resentment, that her peace was being threatened, her position assailed. And in her resentment she included the king himself. He should have done better.

And something of this she did not hesitate to say. "Karnia is quiet enough," she finished, a final thrust.

"Karnia is better off. It is lowland, most of it, and fertile." But a spot of color showed in his old cheeks. "I am glad you spoke of Karnia. Whatever blame we make, Karnia must be considered."

"Why? Karnia does not consider us."

He raised his hand. "You are wrong. Later on, Karnia is doing us the honor of asking an alliance with us. A matrimonial alliance."

The archduchess was hardly surprised, as one may believe. But she had not minded Karl's yield too easily. The old resentment against her father flamed. Indifferent mother though she was, she made capital of a fear for Hedwig's happiness.

At last she succeeded in irritating the king—a more difficult thing now than in earlier times, but not so hard a matter at that. He listened quietly until she had finished, and then sent her away. When she had left, he sent a way to the door, however, he called her back. And since a king is a king, even if he is one's father and very old, she came.

"Just one word more," he said, in his thin, old, high-bred voice. "Much of your unhappiness was of your own making. You, and you only, know how much. But nothing that you have said can change the situation. I am merely compelled to make the decision alone, and soon. I have not much time."

So, after all, was the matter of the Duchess Hedwig's marriage arranged, a composite outgrowth of expediency and obstinacy, of defiance and anger. And so was it hastened.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.

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"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation* for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight —going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try "*Fruit-a-tives*".

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Irritation gave the king strength. That afternoon were summoned in haste the members of his council—fat old Friese, young Marschall with the rat face, austere Bayerl with the white skin and burning eyes, and others. And to them all the king disclosed his royal will. There was some demur. But, after all, the king's will was dominant. Friese could but voice his protest and relapse into greasy silence.

The chancellor sat silent during the conclave, silent, but intent. On each speaker he turned his eyes, and waited until at last Karl's proposal, with its promises, was laid before them in full. Then, and only then, the chancellor rose. His speech was short. He told them of what they all knew, their own insecurity. He spoke but a word of the crown prince, but that softly. And he drew for them a picture of the future that set their hearts to glowing —a throne secure, a greater kingdom, freedom from the costs of war, a harbor by the sea.

The battle, which was no battle at all, was won. He had won. The country had won. The crown prince had won. Only Hedwig had lost. And only Mettlich knew just how she had lost.

The necessity for work brought the king the strength to do it. Mettlich remained with him. Boxes were brought from vaults, unlocked and examined. Secretaries came and went. At eight o'clock a frugal dinner was spread in the study, and they ate it almost literally over state documents.

On and on, until midnight or thereabouts. Then they stopped. The thing was arranged. Nothing was left now but to carry the word to Karl.

Two things were necessary: Haste. The king, having determined it, would lose no time. And dignity. The grandchild of the king must be offered with ceremony. No ordinary king's messenger, then, but some dignitary of the court.

To this emergency Mettlich rose like the doughty old warrior and statesman

They Carried Him Into the Car.

carried dispatches to the officer in charge. On my return a man hailed me from the side of the road, near where you found me. I thought that he desired to be taken up, and stopped my car. But he attacked me. He was armed and I was not. He knocked me senseless, and when I awakened I was above the road, among trees. I gave myself up when the snow descended. Few pass this way. But I heard your car coming and made a desperate effort."

"Then," asked one of the agents, "these are not your clothes?"

"They are his, sir."

The agent produced a flash light and inspected the garments. Before this chancellor's eyes buttons by button, strap on the sleeve, star on the cuff, came into view the uniform of a captain of his own regiment, the grenadiers. Then one of the agents men had done the unforgivable thing, one of his own officers, indeed.

"Go through the pockets," he ordered sternly.

Came into view under the flash a pair of gloves, a box of matches, a silk handkerchief, a card case. The agent said nothing, but passed a card to the chancellor, who read it without comment.

There was silence in the car.

At last the chancellor stirred. "This man—he took your car on?"

"Yes. And he has not returned. No other machine has passed."

The secret service men exchanged glances. There was more to this than appeared. Somewhere ahead, then, was Nikky Larisch, with a motor that did not belong to him, and wearing clothing which his victim described as a chauffeur's coat of leather, breeches and puttees, and a fur greatcoat over all.

"Had the snow commenced when this happened?"

"Not then, sir. Shortly after."

"Go out with the driver," the chancellor ordered one of his men, "and watch the road for the tracks of another car. Go slowly."

So it was that, after an hour or so, they picked up Nikky's trail, now twenty-four hours old but still clear, and followed it. The chancellor was awake enough by this time, and benditg forward. When at last the trail turned from the highway toward the shooting box at Wedeling, Mettlich fell back with something between a curse and a groan.

"The fool!" he muttered. "The young fool! It was madness."

At last they drew up at an inn in the village on the royal preserve, and the chancellor, looking rather gray, alighted. He directed that the man they had rescued be brought in. The chancellor was not for losing him just yet. He took a room for him at the inn, and rather cavalierly locked him in it.

The chancellor sipped hot milk and considered. Nikky Larisch a prisoner in Karl's hands caused him less anxiety than it would have a month before. That what was behind it all?

At a little before five the man outside the prisoner's door heard something inside the room. He glanced in. All was quiet. The prisoner slept heavily, genuine sleep. There was no mistaking it, the sleep of a man warm after long cold and exhaustion, weary after violent effort. The agent went out again, and locked the door behind him.

And as the door closed, a trap door from the kitchen below opened softly under the sleeping man's bed. With great caution came the landlord, head first, then shoulders. The space was cramped. He crawled up, like a snake out of a hole, and ducked behind the curtains of the bed. All was still quiet, save that the man outside struck a match and lighted a pipe.

Half an hour later, the chancellor's prisoner, still stiff and weak, was making his way toward the hunting lodge.

Kaiser saw him first, and found the story unenlightening. Nor could Karl, roused by a terrified valet, make much more of it. When the man had gone, Karl lay back among his pillows and eyed his agent.

"So Mettlich is here!" he said. "A hasty journey. They must be eager."

"They must be in trouble," Kaiser observed dryly. And on that uncomplimentary comment King Karl slept, his face drawn into a weary smile.

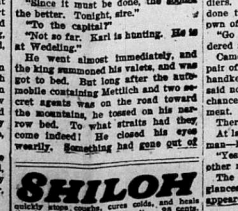
But he received the chancellor of Livonia cordially the next morning, going himself to the lodge doorstep to meet his visitor, and there shaking hands with him.

"I am greatly honored, excellency," he said, with his twisted smile.

"And I, sire."

But the chancellor watched him from under his shaggy brows. The messenger had escaped. By now Karl knew the story, knew of his midnight ride over the mountains, and the haste it indicated.

Karl himself led the way to his



"I Will Go Myself."

that he was. "If you are willing, sire," he said, as he rose, "I will go myself."

"When?"

"Since it must be done, the sooner the better. Tonight, sire."

"To the capital?"

"Not so far. Karl is hunting. He is at Wedeling."

He went almost immediately, and the king summoned his valets, and was got to bed. But long after the automobile containing Mettlich and two secret agents was on the road toward the mountains, he tossed on his narrow bed. To what straits had they come indeed! He closed his eyes wearily. Something had gone out of his life. He did not realise at first what it was. When he did, he smiled his old grim smile in the darkness.

He had lost a foe. More than anything, perhaps, he had dearly loved a foe.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the Mountain Road.

The low gray car which carried the chancellor was on its way through the mountains. It moved deliberately, for two reasons. First, the chancellor was afraid of motors. He had a horseman's hatred and fear of machines. Second, he was not of a mind to rouse King Karl from a night's sleep, even to bring the hand of the Princess Hedwig. His intention was to put up at some inn in a village not far from the lodge and to reach Karl by messenger early in the morning, before the hunters left for the day.

Then, all being prepared duly and in order, Mettlich himself would arrive, and things would go forward with dignity and dispatch.

The valley of the Ar deepened. The cliff rose above them, a wall broken here and there by the offtake of narrow ravines, filled with forest trees. There was a pause while the chains on the rear wheels were supplemented by others in front, for there must be no danger of a skid. And another pause, where the road slanted perilously toward the brink of the chasm, and caution dictated that the chancellor alight, and make a hundred feet or so of dangerous curve afoot.

It required diplomacy to get him out. But it was finally done, and his heavy figure, draped in its military cape, went on ahead, outlined by the lamps of the car behind him.

He was well around the curve, and the cliff was broken by a wedge of timber, when a curiously shaped object projected itself over the edge of the bank, and rolling down, lay almost at his feet. The lamps brought it into sharp relief—a man, gagged and tied, and rolled, cigar shaped, in an automobile robe.

The chancellor turned, and called to his men. Then he bent over the bundle. The others ran up, and cut the bonds. What with cold and long inaction, and his recent drop over the bank, the man could not speak. One of the secret service men had a flask, and held it to his lips. An amazing situation, indeed, increased by the discovery that under the robe he wore only his undergarments, with a soldier's tunic wrapped around his shoulders. They carried him into the car where he lay with head lolling back, and his swollen tongue protruding. Half dead he was, with cold and long anxiety. The brandy cleared his mind long before he could speak, and he saw by the uniforms that he was in the hands of the enemy. He turned sullkily silent then, convinced that he had escaped only death but to meet another. Twenty-four hours now he had faced eternity, and he was ready.

He preferred, however, to die fully clothed, and when, in response to his pointing up the bank and to his inarticulate mouthings, one of the secret police examined the bit of woodland with his pocket flash, he found a pair of trousers where Nikky had left them, neatly folded and hung over the branch of a tree. The brandy being supplemented by hot coffee from a patent bottle, the man revived further, made an effort, and sat up. His tongue was still swollen, but they made out what he said. He had been there since the night before. He was of Karnia, and a king's messenger.

"I was coming back from the barrier," he said thickly, "where I had

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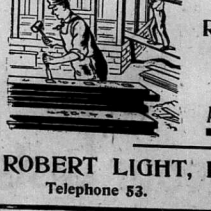

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Timber Famine In Sight.

People talk of a coming coal famine. But at the present production there is plenty of coal in the world to carry us on for a thousand years to come. The famine that is coming soon—that is almost on us now—is in timber.

Barring Russia and Scandinavia, no European country has had timber enough for her own needs for a long time past. As for the United Kingdom, it has been spending over twenty-five millions a year for years past on imported timber, most of it from Norway and Canada.

The United States during the past 30 years have cut over seven hundred thousand million feet.

Canada is as badly off. There is said to be now no merchantable pine within 300 miles of Ottawa. Pine has doubled in cost between 1900 and 1914. Its present price is four times what it was ten years ago. Burma teak has seen a rise in price almost equal to that of pine.

Oak is getting scarcer every day, and railway companies are having the greatest difficulty in getting the American oak, which has been considered indispensable for wagon scantlings.

The one great forest remaining is that of the Amazon, and much of that wonderful timber is quite inaccessible. It looks as though we must either replant or go without.

OTHER TABLETS NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Genuine Aspirin

BAYER

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, you are not getting Aspirin—only an acid imitation.

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in Canada by a Canadian company. No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

VALUE OF MACHINES.

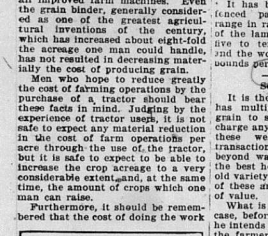
Power Enables Farmers to Solve the Labor Problem.

The advantage of the tractor, like that of most other improved farm machinery, lies not so much in the reduction of the cost of performing a unit of work as in the fact that it permits one man to do considerably more work in a given time.

This has been true of practically all improved farm machines. Even the grain binder, generally considered as one of the greatest agricultural inventions of the century, which has increased about eight-fold the acreage one man could handle, has not resulted in decreasing materially the cost of producing grain.

Men who hope to reduce greatly the cost of farming operations by the purchase of a tractor should bear these facts in mind. Judging by the experience of tractor users, it is not safe to expect any material reduction in the cost of farm operations per acre through the use of the tractor, but it is safe to expect to be able to increase the crop acreage to a very considerable extent, and, at the same time, the amount of crops which one man can raise.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the cost of doing the work



Farm Tractor at Work.

with a tractor in most cases cannot be directly compared with the cost of doing it with horses, since on farms where tractors are used a number of horses generally are retained, and any comparison, therefore, must be made between the cost of operating the farm with horses alone and the cost of operating with the tractor and a certain number of horses. Not infrequently horses stand idle while the tractor is being used for field work, because there is not sufficient help available to use them at the same time, and in such cases part of the cost of their maintenance must be considered when figuring the cost of farm operations, since they are as much a part of the farm power plant as is the tractor.

Not only should the relative expense of operation with the two methods be considered, but also the relative results. The increased crop acreage and consequent increase in incomes which the purchase of the tractor will often make possible may much more than offset a slight increase in the operating expenses of the farm.

West Looks Promising.

As official statement of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture estimates the wheat acreage in the province as the same as last year—9,250,000 acres. James McCaig, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, gives an even more encouraging statement for his province. He places the total crop acreage for Alberta at 9,451,000 acres, or one and a half millions in excess of that of last year. The wheat crop alone of Alberta is placed by McCaig at 4,293,000 acres, against 3,892,489 in 1918. The acreage of the various crops of Alberta for 1918 and 1919 is estimated by McCaig as follows:

	1918.	1919.
Wheat	3,892,489	4,293,000
Oats	2,665,648	3,500,000
Green feed ..	750,000	850,000
Barley	470,072	570,000
Rye	47,877	95,000
Mixed grains.	27,829	40,000
Flax	95,920	100,000
	7,935,896	9,451,000

While spring opened late in the West, conditions are more favorable now than at any like period in years. Hon. Dr. Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, says that agriculture conditions were never better in his province. This is particularly true of the southern part of the province, where drought is always to be feared.

Taking the west as a whole, if present promise is fulfilled, it looks like a 1915 year over again.

Hog Raising vs. Garbage.

By going in for hog raising, Washington, D.C., hopes to reduce, if not entirely wipe out, the large sum expended annually for garbage collection. It is said that the food wasted by 17 persons will fatten a pig, and the price of one pig should go a long way toward paying the cost of removing the garbage produced by 17 persons.

Fence the Pasture.

It has been found that by using fenced pasture instead of open range in raising sheep, that the size of the lambs can be increased from five to ten pounds in the season, and the wool clip, from one to three pounds per sheep in the same period.

Seed Grain Fakers.

It is the right of any person who has a surplus to put a selection of grain to sell it for what it is and charge any price he sees fit. Against these well-intentioned, legitimate transactions we have nothing to say beyond warning the farmer that at the best he is likely only buying an old variety, and that exceedingly few of these amateur selections are ever of value.

Furthermore, it is advisable is that in every case, before buying a variety that he intends to grow as a general crop, the farmer should consult reports of his nearest experimental station. The remedy for the actual frauds that are perpetrated is in his own hands. As long as he will buy the agents will sell, and the efforts put forth by the cereal stations of Canada for the improvement of crops will continue to be partially frustrated. — Experimental Farm Notes.

Care of Lambs.

Lambs need a rich and abundant flow of milk from the mothers. If they cannot obtain it they will be an easy prey to the many insidious attacks of disease that fall to the weakling's lot, but which have little or no effect on the healthy and vigorous lamb.

The Dogs' Bill.

The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, the able president of the National Anti-Vivisection Society in England, is certainly making a sturdy stand in support of "The Dogs' Bill," now before the British Parliament. Two of his most prominent points are specially worth quoting. "The opponents of the bill," he says in a letter to the London Times, "seem to advance two objections to it. They begin by asserting that unless dogs are used for experiments physiology will cease to advance. Even if this hypothesis were a true one, we think it would be far better for the world to be without knowledge than without pity. It does not break our bones to be told that such opinions are manifestations of sentiment. There are worse things in the world than sentiment, and one of them is cruelty." And again: "The present position, therefore, is that there is nothing to prevent a cruel man from receiving a license and certificates under the present law. No one testifies to his humaneness when he applies for his license, only his scientific qualifications are vouched for. And when a cruel man has got his license and certificates, nothing but his own taste prevents him from torturing dogs all day and all night." The bill, if passed into law, would render it illegal to use dogs for vivisection purposes.

SOME CROP COMPARISONS.

Crops Necessary for Live Stock Increased In Wartime.

Figures for the five-year periods between 1884 and 1918 show that in the Province of Ontario the maximum areas for pasture, hay and corn occurred, in the period from 1914 to 1918, during which time the acreage in pasture increased from 3,132,015 to 3,437,299; in hay, from 3,234,497 to 3,906,604, and in corn, from 653,862 to 761,329 acres. In the same period, despite the insistent call for grain, owing to war conditions, there was a reduction in the small-grain area from 4,846,164 acres in 1913 to 4,734,976 acres in 1918.

Since 1913 there has been an increase in the province of 278,784 acres in the total amount of land devoted to the common farm crops, namely, hay, pasture, small grains, potatoes, corn and roots, though in this period including the war period—the acreage in both small grains and potatoes decreased, every other crop, however, was most in demand because of their immediate availability as food. Field root acreage alone increased, no doubt, to shortage of help on the farms.

Of the 305,264-acre increase in pasture, 72,107-acre increase in hay and 47,367-acre increase in corn land, of the total area, 139,000 acres have been and had not previously been in any of the six crops above mentioned, while 146,884 acres of the area in pasture, pasture and hay are the equivalent of land that had previously been in small grain, roots and potatoes. The increase in hay area alone was more than 12,000 acres greater than the decrease in acreage of roots and potatoes combined, but the greatest acreage increase in area of one crop occurred in the case of pasture.

This increase in pasture, hay and corn (chiefly ensilage) indicates the importance that has been attached to live stock raising in the province during the past few years, a matter that is to some extent accounted for by the high prices that obtained during the war period, though it must be admitted that the help problem had a good deal to do with the turning of some land into pasture and also influenced farmers in favor of ensilage as opposed to roots. Doubtless propaganda in favor of live stock raising, points out as it does, the great possibilities for disposing of the product in foreign markets, has had good effect in encouraging this industry, as holdings of all classes of farm stock calculated to produce meat are increasing rapidly.

In regard to this increased interest in live stock and the types of farm crop that have increased in acreage, there is one important matter noticeable, and that is, that the best possibilities of providing finished animals for the block are not represented in the crops indicated. First, it is doubtful if the quality of the crop on the increased pasture area is such as to justify its taking the place of grain to the extent that it has. Second, ensilage cannot be expected to entirely fill the place of roots in bringing on fat cattle. That an increase in both ensilage corn and pasture area has taken place is most satisfying news, but an addition to the grain and root acreage is desirable if the best results from raising live stock for meat supply is to be expected. As for the pasture area, it is not desirable that this should so much be decreased, as that the nature of the crop thereon should be improved. The increasing of the grain area is doubtless due to the scarcity of labor problem, as is the case also with roots, but pasture improvement depends largely in taking thought as to the grass mixtures selected and on the proper preparation of the seed bed, which includes drainage, as the most important item.

The First Plough.

Old Tubal Cain was badly bored by all the wrangels of his day; he made a ploughshare of a sword and thought that war was done away. "Gee whiz," he said, "when people see how neat it is to make ploughs a sword they'll get a forge and try like me, to sanely earn their bed and board." But others did not laugh to scorn, no worthy triumphs have they won; a man can't cultivate his corn with any sort of patent gun. War makes the nations weep and agriculture makes them grin; noghusbandman can shear his sheep with catapult or culverin." Alas for good old Tubal Cain and all the lessons that he taught! His bright example was in vain, for ever since we've scrapped and fought. The steel that should have made a spade, if we had followed up his plan, was used to form a killing blade, with which to carve our fellowman. The metal that would form a plough became a sword of weight and size, to slice a fellow from his brow to where his wishbone lies. I wonder if we're wiser now, since war has bled the nations white? Shall we proceed to make a plough and say to sword and guns, "Good night?" Or will we rest nine years or ten and then get hungry for a scrap, and say, "Give me the sword again—we want to disarrange the map?"—Walt Mason.

To Cure Pig-eating Habit.

A remedy that is recommended to cure the pig-eating habit is to place the sow in a pen by herself about a week before farrowing time, and give two tablespoonfuls of common baking soda. Repeat the dose on alternate days until three doses have been given. This is given in milk or swill, and will do no harm to pregnant sows.

Proper Care Given Manure.

The time is approaching when much of the stock will be kept in barns and sheds more or less of the time. Preparations should be made to take care of all manure that accumulates during the housing season. Too often manure is pitched out of the barns and exposed to the winter rains. Where manure is leached in this why the most valuable part of the fertilizer constituents is carried away to the streams and lost to the farm. When the manure is removed from the stalls it should be placed in a covered shed or pit and packed down so as to prevent heating and fire-fanging, or it should be spread upon the fields where it can be ploughed in immediately or applied as a top dressing for grasses.

Change of Diet for Animals.

Change of diet for animals should be made gradually, especially where they involve the introduction of new foods. Animals are generally suspicious of new foods, and often reject for a while material which they subsequently eat readily.

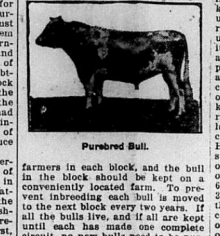
Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

PLAN FOR BETTER DAIRYING.

Joint Ownership of Pure-bred Sires Improves Herds.

Dairymen who would like to use pure-bred bulls to improve their herds but who cannot afford to purchase such animals should investigate the advantages of a co-operative bull association. These organizations are formed by farmers for the joint ownership, use and exchange of pure-bred bulls. The purchase price and cost of maintenance are distributed according to the number of cows owned by each member, thereby giving the dairyman an opportunity to build up his herd at a minimum expense. The organization also helps its members to market dairy stock and dairy products, to fight contagious disease of cattle intelligently, and in other ways to assist in improving the dairy industry.

The typical co-operative bull association is composed of from fifteen to thirty farmers, who jointly own the bulls. The territory in which these farmers live is divided into five "breeding blocks," one bull being assigned to each block. As many as fifty or sixty cows may belong to the



Purebred Bull.

farmers in each block, and the bull in the block should be kept on a conveniently located farm. To prevent inbreeding each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live, and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need to be purchased for ten years. In this way each member of the association has the use of good pure-bred bulls for many years, at a cost of only a small part of the purchase price of one good bull—usually less than is invested in a mongrel scrub bull owned by individual dairymen.

In a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on 1,210 farms in eight districts in Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusetts in which there were no associations, it was found that there were 817 bulls, having an average value of $76. Had the owners of these cheap bulls been properly organized the same investment would have purchased the necessary bulls of an average value of $285. In one association having more than 100 members the original cost of good pure-bred bulls to each member was only $23. When questioned regarding the value of co-operative bull associations, 150 farmers in Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota estimated that the use of bulls belonging to the organization increased the value of the offspring in the first generation from 30 to 80 per cent. with an average of 65 per cent.

The selection of the bulls for an association is one of the most important considerations. A good pure-bred bull will make rapid and marked improvement in the herds, and the association interest increases in proportion to the improvement obtained. If a poor dairy bull is used the milk production of the members' herds is sometimes reduced, the interest is lessened, and these conditions may lead to the breaking up of the association. Success in the operation of an association depends a great deal on the care that is used in its organization.

Chopped Stuff.

Farmers' organizations should have live men as officers.

Good breeding stock will be valuable for years to come. Keep the herd and flock up to a high standard.

Before purchasing a bull make a careful study of your breeding females, noting outstanding weaknesses. Endeavor to get a sire that is strong in these points where the females are weak.

Serious for Alberta Cattlemen.

Mange is reported to exist in several parts of Alberta outside of the defined mange area. As a result of the Edmonton Journal says, the whole cattle situation of Alberta is one of the most critical of recent years. The discovery of the disease in a shipment of cattle from Northern Alberta to the South St. Paul stock yards has presented an excellent opportunity for American producers to agitate in favor of rigid regulations against the importation of Canadian feeder and stocker cattle. No cattle can leave the mange area of Alberta without having been dipped twice in a swimming vat in ten days interval. Further than this, no Canadian cattle can enter the United States without a clean bill of health. Anyone who realizes the tremendous demand for stocker and feeder cattle from the United States and from the Peace River country will also appreciate what these new regulations mean to producers and dealers in cattle within the specified mange area. So far as the stocker and feeder trade is concerned, it has been very largely at a standstill since these regulations were imposed, and just what may be the outcome if the contention is proved that mange exists to any extent beyond the limits of the mange area is difficult to forecast. The present state of affairs appears to be due to the indiscriminate moving of cattle from the southern part of Alberta to the northern districts of that province in the fall of 1918, due to feed scarcity.

LOSS FROM LIGHTNING.

Properly Rodded Buildings Alone Are Safe.

Rods May Be Installed by Farmer Himself-Efficiently and Cheaply—Aluminum or Copper Material Should Be Used—Be Sure Rods Are Well Grounded.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture.)

ACCOMPANYING the heated summer days are the numerous thunderstorms which infest the temperate regions of our continent, and it is then we need the proper answer to the question of practicability of lightning rods. Contemporaneous with this usually come the lightning rod agents and again a knowledge of the subject is necessary. To answer the question we can do no better than rely on the statistics of insurance companies. Reports from these in 1913 show that 26 per cent. of strokes should have been on rodded buildings, or, roughly, 50 strokes. In that year the insurance companies figured an efficiency of 99.5 per cent. Iowa has efficiency on 98.7 per cent. and in Michigan, where the rodding is inspected the efficiency is 99.9 per cent. From these we are forced to agree that lightning rods are a protection, and we must now consider where and how to rod.

During the year 1900 in U. S. A. the number of persons killed by lightning was 712, of which 291 were killed in the open, 151 in houses, 57 under trees, and 56 in barns, of the remainder the circumstances were unknown. From this it appears that it is more dangerous in the open than anywhere else. The reason of this probably is that the house, tree, etc., act as conductors and carry the charge directly to the ground without harming the occupants. Of those killed in the open men were more raised above their surroundings, on horse-back, a load of hay or an agricultural implement. In Schleswig-Holstein, for the years 1874 to 1883 summary reports show that yearly out of every million buildings, 549 ordinary buildings (houses, barns), 6,277 churches, 8,524 windmills, and 206 factories were struck. Naturally the total number of buildings in that country are less than any other type of building and yet they were more often struck, which shows their greater height and especially of their spire. Thus all high or projecting objects are more liable to be struck and hence should be rodded.

A lightning rod is merely a metallic rod sunk in damp earth and terminating in a point or points above a projecting structure. Now unlike charges of electricity attract, thus the charge of the cloud attracts the oppositely induced charge on the earth up through the rod to the point where it slowly leaks off into the air about it and thus neutrals. This ionised or charged air now exists within a field of electrical force which causes a current of electricity to travel slowly through the atmosphere to the cloud which tends to neutralise the charge on the cloud above the building and hence prevents a discharge. However, the discharge is not always prevented as lightning sometimes acts with a "freak nature" and a discharge occurs between the clouds and the ground. This is due to a reversed condition being very suddenly brought about by induction and the slow transfer of electricity through the air has not taken to discharge the cloud before the flash takes place. It is now that improper installation proves disastrous. Hence careful inspection by the owner at the time of installation is most essential.

Rods should preferably be aluminum or copper, as these do not rust easily, and weight about three ounces per foot run. There should be a continuous rod starting in moist earth about eight to ten feet below the surface and running on the corner of the building to the eave, hence along the slant edge of the roof to the peak and along the ridge to the other end, and down the opposite slant side again to the eave, and thence to damp ground. This conductor should be protected to height of eight or ten feet above ground by nailing a board over it to prevent cattle from disturbing it in any way. Metallic nickel pointed uprights about five feet high are soldered and braced firmly to the conducting rod running along the ridge and placed about 20 or 30 feet apart.

In the case of a house, an upright should extend a short way above each chimney and should be bent in, so that the point would project above the centre of the flue to prevent a current passing down the chimney by the fairly good conductors, the heated air and soot. On a barn a rod also should extend above the ventilator outlet. All weather vanes, finials, ridge ironwork, eavetroughs, metal hay-tracks, and even litter carrier tracks, if close to the conductor should be soldered to the conductor. In fact, all masses of metal of any size should be connected to the rod or grounded well, as in these induced currents may be set up by a discharge, which in jumping from one piece to another may come in contact with some inflamable material.

Good lightning rods bought from a reliable firm properly installed will not only decrease your insurance premiums, but insure you against an enormous danger and expense.—R. C. Moffat, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Helping Soldiers In B. C.

British Columbia will have a Department of Industry with $2,000,000 to spend in bringing about better industrial conditions so as to provide more work for the unemployed. Returned soldiers will be given the preference.

Not What She Expected.

Fair Lady (talking about a man whom she has jilted)—And did he seem to be sorry when you said I was married?

Dark Lady—Yes, he said he was very sorry—although he didn't know the man personally.

IN NEW COIFFURES

Psyche Swirl, the Spanish Psyche and the Mufti.

How Milady Should Proceed to Obtain the Latest in Making Her Hair Attractive.

Ever since Psyche set the style of wearing her hair drawn into a knot at the back of her head fashion seems never so pleased as when playing up some modulation of it, notes a New York fashion writer.

This season she has mustered in three distinct variations—the Psyche swirl, the Spanish Psyche and the mufti. The last is, perhaps, most interesting. It is called "mufti" because it has the characteristics of undress; that is to say, to be correctly arranged the mufti coiffure must have all the appearance of having been hastily, even carelessly, accomplished. And yet it is charming.

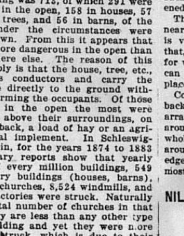
Mollie King, in "Good Morning, Judge," wears her hair mufti, and it's very simple to do, she says. "After the hair is slightly, very slightly, waved, you just comb it quite loosely back, leaving an indefinite parting in the center; gather it up and bunch it, not coil it," she warns, "at the back quite low, and pin it securely through the center with long hairpins, leaving the edges all around to straggle out from their moorings as they will."

The Spanish Psyche is the prerogative of the dark-haired. For them it is beautiful. Bertha Kalich, in "The Riddle: Woman," affects it. The hair in first made as glossy as perfect care and, perhaps, a little dressing can make it, then marcelled so that every wave is well defined. Then it is drawn back and knotted and, this time, fastened quite primly all around.

Then the Psyche swirl. This is not nearly so difficult as it appears and it is very generally becoming. Besides that, it is a comfortable sort of coiffure for without having a too fixed effect it can be lavishly pinned and so kept in place without a net.

Comb the hair forward from the back, then gather it in one hand and arrange it as if for a pompadour around the face. Then holding the whole coil in the left hand, wind it around the head at a distance from the edge of the pompadour that seems most becoming.

NILE GREEN TAFFETA GOWN



This is a charming evening outfit, with little tufts of emerald green and silver laces, affording a party dress that bids for general favor.

MANY USE ONLY ONE BUTTON

Jackets and Coats Employ the New Style, Despite Number of Buttons and Buttonholes.

There is an informal air about a tailored suit whose jacket, provided with buttons and buttonholes all the way down the fronts, is fastened only by the one button; but this is fashion's pet whim of the season. By some clever art in cutting, the new jacket—buttoned only at the top—does not gape widely open; the fronts fall close together all the way down, or almost close together.

The idea is to have a bright-hued waistcoat just visible in the opening. A suit made by a Paris dressmaker has buttons set five inches apart on the jacket front and between these buttons the jacket fronts bulge open a trifle to reveal a yellow silk waistcoat beneath. Five women really like an unbuttoned jacket; the trim belted effect or a neatly buttoned up coat makes one feel much better dressed, but not only are jacket fronts left conspicuously unbuttoned this spring, but many suit coats are slashed up the side seams and buttons and buttonholes—unused like those at the front—emphasize the open effect.

Mending a Glove Snap.

When a snap fastener on a glove becomes worn so that it will not stay clasped, the trouble can be remedied often by pounding the side of the knob with a hammer just a bit until it is a little flattened. This causes the knob to spread out and will make it stay fastened when snapped into the clasp.

In Memory of "Fin" Victims.

Plans have been completed in Brantford for a 40-bed isolation hospital, to cost $125,000, and the building will be erected in the form of a memorial to the nurses and caregivers who gave their lives in services in the influenza epidemic here last November. Both City and County Councils will be asked to provide the necessary funds.

During the last year British trade union membership has increased over 200,000.

"Completely Discouraged"

In the feeling and plaint of women who are "run-down" so low that only drugs, head aches, back aches, dragging down feelings, dizzy spells and weak little things annoy and everything goes wrong.

Look the other way just a minute and see what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for more than a million women in the last fifty years.

What it has done for others is can do for you.

A helping hand to lift up weak, tired, over-taxed women—that's

what you'll find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives you just the help that you need. To be had in liquid or tablets. Tablet form, 50 cents, at all drug stores.

It is a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless.

You can procure a trial pkg. by sending 10c. to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.—"A few years ago I had a severe nervous breakdown. I would have pains in my head and would suffer with backache. I was ailing for about two years. Had doctored but did not seem to get cured of the ailment. At last I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It built me up and I felt better in every way than I had for two years previously."—MRS. L. HEATH.

Trawlers of North Sea.

"The northeast coast of Scotland is pacific in climate, as compared with the Atlantic storms that rules the sea-girt land on the west," writes William Elliot Griffis in "Bonnie Scotland and What We Owe Her," and he goes on later in the same chapter to speak of the trawlers of the North Sea.

"Off Aberdeen," twenty-five millions of dollars' worth of food is extracted annually through the fisheries in the deep-sea waters, which have been improved, first by the method of beam trawling, begun in 1882, and then by the steam line fishing in 1889.

"How full the North Sea is of these trawlers those know who have seen them and kept pace with the efforts of philanthropists to minister to the needs of the men on board the ships. In recent years we have learned, moreover, how soon, in time of war, these toilers of the deep are called upon to show their courage as well as their industry, and have thus realized the danger ever surrounding these unselfish heroes. In the world war of 1914-18, the trawlers have not only caught fish, but in their new capacity, as mine-sweepers, have kept the North Sea measurably free."

SOME OF HER FADS

Whatever else she wears, she finishes her costume with a string of beads, in quaint neckince or a silver sautoir. That sautoir is a sweet fashion, and it is a silver chain, set with rhinestones or pearls, on the end of which she fastens a tiny watch or a lockett. And the lockets are quite the fad again, also.

Modest pieces are the newest bits of neckwear. There are those straight topped pieces which madam slips inside her blouse or bodice to give the new line. They are of sheer and snowy white stuffs, like mull or organdie, modest pieces, and are finely tucked or hemstitched.

Though she may choose the quietest color for her new spring tailleur, she brightens that same suit by a very gay lining of soft flowered silk or crepe, and then adds a piquant touch by slipping in a gay vest of gorgeous brocade or gleaming satin in a bright color.

TYPIFIES YOUTH AND SPRING

An attractive neckpiece of ostrich and maribou, quite a favored outfit worn by many young women who are regarded as careful and stylish dressers.

IF IT'S AN

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1 $65.00 Terms if you wish

No. 2 $85.00

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St., West

ASTHMA COUGHS

"PROPHYLACTIC" BRONCHITIS CATARRH SPASMODIC CROUP COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

No. 1929

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Used with success for 35 years.

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy, relieves the soreness, and stops the cough, assuring restful sleep. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Send for booklet for Descriptive booklet C. Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets, also sold by druggists.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., Leeming-Miles Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Gray Hair and Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring the natural color to faded hair, for removing dandruff and for its stimulating effect in promoting the growth of healthy hair. It is not a dye. Guaranteed not to contain any poisonous ingredients, ready to use. Price $1.00. The Hay Chemical Co., Hemmick, N. S.

w-27

This Week

A FULL LINE OF—
Jam Jams, Ginger Snaps, etc

ALSO—
Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Grape Nuts, Shredded Wheat, Corn Flakes, Krumbles.

CAMPERS' SUPPLIES.

FRANK H. PERRY.
Dundas St. Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

We have placed in stock the special

Waltham and Elgin Watch

adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

HOW TO KEEP THE BABY FROM WORRYING IN HOT WEATHER

PUSSY-FOOT Shoes for Baby
REGISTERED PATENTED 1918

Buy a pair of PUSSY FOOT Slippers or Boots
—at—
WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

NEW SOLES AND HEELS

will give you a new pair of shoes and save you expense. We invite attention to the fact that in our modern shoe repairing we use only the best grade of leather. That means longer wear and a greater saving, things not to be ignored in these days of soaring shoe costs.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE NORMILE GROCERY

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

The Very Best in
GROCERIES

Fresh Meats of all kinds.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.
Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat, ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Another car of asphalt oil has arrived and is being spread on the town streets.

Water Glass for preserving your eggs, all size cans, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Try our 60c. Green Tea. Nothing can equal it at price—bought a large quantity before the war—at **H. W. KELLY'S.**

Napanee Tax rate this year is 38 mills. Belleville tax rate this year is 38 3-10 mills. Deseronto tax rate this year is 40 mills.

Here is a point that the autoists should get under their hat :- Driving under the speed limit set by the law does not clear the driver should the car strike any living object on the road.

No danger of your fruit spoiling if you use Wallace's Preserving Powder. P.S.—Be sure you get the good jar rings that will not spoil your fruit—We can guarantee of jar rings to be free from all chemicals—WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Mrs. Sahra Barriage,, a former resident of Milltown died in Belleville on Sunday at the age of 86 years. She had been ill for six months past. Mourning her loss are three sons, Abram and Edward of College Hill, and Richard, of Ohsawa, and one daughter, Miss Emma, of College Hill. The remains were taken to Shannonville for interment.

Kodak Work, Developing and printing a specialty—not amateur work—Try my films for good results. Bring them in and take home real pictures. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive prompt attention. Regular prices Terms, cash with order.

Mrs. R. Shipman,
John Street, two doors south of Express Printing House.

Toronto, July 30—Judge Morrison, this morning quashed the recent conviction by Magistrate Kingsford against Rev. B. H. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance in connectin with the famous "Parasite" banned by the censor. The judge took his action because no attempt was made to circulate the "Parasite," after it was published. The conviction carried with it a fine of $500 or four months' imprisonment.

Thomas F. Wilson, formerly of Newburgh, time-keeper at the Pointe Anne plant of the Canada Cement Co., expired very suddenly last Thursday morning of heart failure. He was 69 years of age and his home was at Newburgh where his wife and six children survive. For the past ten years he has served the Canada Cement Co., first at Port Colborne and then at Pointe Anne. The remains were taken to Newburgh for interment.

BIRTHS

McHenry—At Lonsdale, on July 17th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McHenry, a son.

Reid—At Napanee, on Friday, July 25th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reid, a son.

DEATHS

Hudson—At South Fredericksburgh, July 30th, 1919, Lucy Hudson, aged 82 years, 3 months.

McTaggart—At Richmond, on Sunday, July 27th, 1919, Richard McTaggart, aged 74 years, and 4 months.

Sexsmith—At Saskatoon, Sask., on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1919, Rev. William V. Sexsmith, aged 72 years, 9 months. The remains were brought to Napanee Thursday and the funeral held Thursday afternoon at Riverside cemetery.

Bell's First Phone.

The first message to be carried by a length of wire, with the human voice as a medium, was in 1876. From his room in the upper story of a boarding house in Boston, Alexander Graham Bell, of Brantford, Ont., telephoned to his assistant, Thomas F. Watson, on the floor below: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." That first telephone was adapted only to sending from one end of the line, so Watson's reply was to rush up the stairs, shouting triumphantly: "I heard you." It was a moment of joy for the inventor and his coworker, but they still had many obstacles to overcome. In the same year Bell and Watson carried on a conversation over a two-mile wire between Boston and Cambridge. At the Philadelphia Exposition that year Bell exhibited a crude model of his telephone, but it attracted little interest.

Buy the fishing tackle that catches the fish at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Bring your Foot Troubles here

and have your feet scientifically fitted with the proper appliances to prevent

Fallen Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.

The Haines Shoe Houses
NAPANEE,
Belleville and Smiths Falls.
29tf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PERSONALS

Mrs. D. C. Mackenzie, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Miss Dinner.

Misses Jessie and Cora Marsh, Toronto, are guests of their grandmother, Mrs. William Kimmerly, Mill Street.

Mrs. A. B. Dafoe and Miss Ethel Hawley are enjoying a holiday with friends at Gananoque.

Mrs. Garrett Taylor and three children, Brantford, are guests of her mother Mrs. A. P. Holmes.

Mrs. Keenan, Hancroft left for home last week after spending a month the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dr. Edwards.

Judge and Mrs. J. H. Madden are spending a month with Mr. Maurice Madden at Kenora.

Mrs. Warner Eakins and little Betty Eakins, who have been spending a month with Mrs. Eakins, John street, have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Biehl, Galt, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myro Schryver.

Miss Bernice Kayler is spending a month with friends at Torrance, Muskoka.

Mr. Egerton W. Hall, lately returned from overseas, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, before returning to Calgary.

Mr. Frank McDowell, druggist, Brantford, has accepted a position with Mr. F. L. Hooper.

Miss Marion Kayler is visiting friends in Picton.

Mrs McMullen, of Duluth, is the guest of her father, Mr. V. Kouber.

Mrs. Noel Fleming and children left last week for Detroit where Mr. Fleming has secured a position with the Ford Motor Co. The Napanee Orchestra presented Mrs. Fleming with a silk umbrella before leaving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Foster, Toronto, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. F. Markle.

Mrs. David Scott, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. A Cliff.

Mrs. Holgate, and two children, Bowmanville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell.

Miss Maggie Lucas returned on Saturday from a week's visit to her brother in Brooklyn, N. Y. Four of Mr. Lucas' children returned with her to spend a short holiday.

Mrs. Wellington Baker and Messrs Guy and Charles Baker attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Percy Clark at Cataraqui cemetery on Saturday last. Mrs. Clark, who died in New Rochelle, N. Y., was a sister of Messrs Guy and Chas. Baker.

Mrs. M. B. Judson, and daughter Leah, have returned home after a pleasant trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Sherbrooke, Cornwall, and the Eastern Townships.

Mrs. Emma Wartman, Peterborough, is the guest of Mrs. F. S. Wartman, East street.

Miss Hattie Wartman is spending the week in Belleville visiting Miss Strethyl Walton.

Mrs. J. S. Ferris, and daughters Edna and Agnes, of Sudbury, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. W. Plumley

A number of the members of the second troop of Boy Scouts went into camp on Thompson's point on Tuesday with Rev. H. K. Coleman in charge.

Mrs. Hawley, of Oshawa, has placed a tablet in St. Mary Magdalene's church in memory of her son, Harry, formerly a member of the choir.

Col. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M. C., who rendered distinguished services with the Canadian forces in France, will preach in St. Mary Magdalene's Church on Sunday next, both morning and evening.

Miss Jean Daly spent last week with friends in Toronto .

Miss Evelyn Gleeson is home from Toronto to spend her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Miss Ethel Preston, Pueblo, Colorado, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Preston.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McMillan, Rochester, are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McMillan.

Mrs. Frank Gordanier and Miss Gordanier, Napanee are guests of Mrs. F. B. Webb, Toronto, at "Longbreeze," Victoria Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson Pratt, Dexter, N.Y., are visiting relatives in Napanee for a few days.

Miss Florence Caton, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Lott, returns to Toronto on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson celebrated their silver wedding on Wednesday evening with a small family party.

Miss Mary VanSlyck has returned from a three weeks' visit with Miss L. H. Peake in Belleville and has gone to her home on Centre street.

Pte Louis Ming, who has been a student at Ripon, England, Khaki University, returned home on Wednesday evening. Pte. Ming was overseas three and a half years.

Mrs. Costigan left on Thursday for Toronto, after spending several weeks with relatives in Napanee.

Mr. M. B. Mills and Miss Mabel returned Wednesday evening from Bon Echo where they spent a week canoeing through the beautiful lakes of the north of the county and enjoying the excellent bass fishing in Lake Mississagagon.

Lieut Kenneth Ham, who has been overseas for three years, two of which were spent in France returned home Wednesday. For the past four months Lieut. Ham has been attending the Khaki University at Ripon, England, and intends returning to Trinity College, Toronto, in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. King, and two daughters, and Mrs. H. King, of Neepawa, Man., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Garrison, West street. Mr. King and party are making a two months' motor trip through Canada to Quebec city. On their return trip they will visit New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States.

If you want to be sure of results ask for Eastman "Kodak" film. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

On Sale promptly at 9 o'clock

Saturday Morning August 2nd

Colored Voiles and White Stripe Crepe

To Clear at a Special Price, 39c yd.

See Window Display. **Regular Values 48c to 75c. yard**

You will notice in our Centre Street Window a few days before the sale commences, a display of Colored Voiles and White Stripe Crepe.

These represent some of the popular designs and colored combinations that have won approval this season, and their value was unquestionably good. You will find designs and colorings suitable for both ladies' and children's wear.

In addition to the quantities shown by the yard we have added a number of lengths ranging from 3 to 6 yards. If you are interested in value (and who is not) this is a worthy opportunity.

Don't forget Sale Commences at 9 a.m. promptly.

BOYS' CHAMBRAY BLOUSES

2½ DOZEN ONLY—ON SALE AT 69 CENTS

Regular 90 cents to $1.00 values. These consist of plain Blue Chambray and narrow stripe Chambrays in sizes 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½. You will find theat these are made from extra good cloths, and are medium dark shade and will keep clean looking for a long time.

MENS' GREY SILK GLOVES

Two dozen only—sizes 7½, 8, 8½, 9—Regular value $1.25—**Special Price 75 cents.**

With any kind of a decent Suede leather glove at $2.00 to $2.50, these silk gloves will prove of great satisfaction for fine wear.

LEATHER LABEL OVER-HAULS

With Apron Front and Elastic Shoulder Straps or in plain Pant Style—Our Special Price $2.75 a pair because we bought in a large quantity at the old price. There is no better overall made in Canada or the United States, and the present price in almost every town in Canada is $3.50.

Did you know that the Cotton Mills have stopped taking orders entirely, because their production is already oversold for many months ahead ?

Do you know that all overall factories are right up to capacity, making more overalls than they have in the past four years, and still can't keep up.

Leather Labels are still being sold by us at $2.75 a pair because we have them on hand, but it won't hold our forever and then what will we do.

Can you see anything else, other than much higher prices staring us in the face ? Your judgment in these momentous questions is just as good as ours probably, and you will realize that it is wise to protect your wants for some time ahead.

LEATHER LABEL SMOCKS—MADE TO FIT—SAME PRICE $2.75

MEN'S AND BOY'S SWEATER COATS

Most of the new fall stock has arrived, and we are delighted with them and so will you be.

Motoring or boating these cool evenings without one is a foolish act. Better look yours over and if you need a new one buy it now. This stock of ours could not be replaced now for anything like the same prices.

ROBINSON'S MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

(THE HOME OF SMART HATS)

Offers many attractive values in cleverly styled Millinery either in white or colored creations. These are the odds and ends from the season's selling, but are re-marked to a price where they are **"Exceptionally Good Buy."**

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